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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
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No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12 30 M.
Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 8:30 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 P. M.
Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.
L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 11:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 M.
Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 4:00 P. M.
Bardstown R. R. closes at 8:00 P. M., and arrives at 4:30 P. M.
Shawneetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.
Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 8:00 A. M.
Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 4:30 P. M.
On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.4:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express........10:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Sunday, May 4th 1862, trains will leave New Albany as follows:
Chicago and St. Louis Express........8:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express........8:00 P. M.
Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:
St. Louis Night Express........4:30 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail........7:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Express Train at........5:50 A. M.
Accommodation Train at........4:00 P. M.
Freight Trains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Passenger Train for Edgefield leaves at........7:45 A. M.
Freight Train for Nashville and Memphis branch will leave at........3:00 A. M.
Train for Lebanon will leave at........6:45 A. M.
Train for Bardstown will leave at........4:00 P. M.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1 corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Centre and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

COL. WOLFORD'S FIRST CAVALRY.—We publish a letter from Nashville to day, which gives a graphic and deeply interesting account of the splendid scouting expedition made by a detachment of this regiment, from Glasgow to Nashville, within the past fortnight. The route was through Burksville and Albany in this State, thence crossing into Tennessee, and successively occupying Livingston, Overton county; Cooksville, Putnam county; and Gainsboro', Jackson county. The effect of the movement was most beneficial, breaking up various marauding gangs and taking a large number of prisoners, among them Lieut. Good Barrow and twenty of the rebel McHenry's men, and Smith, who has been an active participant with the notorious Champ Firgison, for whom Gov. Andrew Johnson has offered a reward of $500. We feel that the gallant Col. Wolford has a regiment of "Marions" under his command. The strategy was superb and the movements exhibited unexampled celerity, as they accomplished about three hundred miles in two weeks, although delayed nearly half the time by the swollen condition of the Wolf and Obee rivers. The detachment carried their flag inscribed "Mill Spring" most gallantly into the very heart of the rebel part of the State, fording rivers and making forced marches with a hearty good will. Col. Wolford, Major Brent, Captains John Smith, John A. Morrison, Surgeon Riffe, Lieutenants F. M. Wolford, S. G. Adams, G. W. Drye, and A. J. Keene; Sergeants David T. Cloyd and William Rout, and Privates John E. Sharp and Brigane Young particularly distinguished themselves. We commend our correspondent's letter to careful attention. The chase by Capt. Smith's command after Furgison was an exciting one, and the scoundrel, though closely pursued, managed to escape.

OUR FLAG IN EVERY STATE.—As the Union forces now hold their positions in every State, the New York Journal of Commerce proposes to reverse the military question and inquire what must the rebellion do in order to extinguish the power of the United States within the boundary of the Confederacy, and says it will at once appear that they have a labor before them hardly likely to be accomplished in our day. If any one will take a map of the United States, and draw a pencil line from point to point now occupied by the Federal forces, it will present a striking view of the position. Commencing in front of Washington, at Fredericksburg, the line runs through Virginia to Yorktown, along the Eastern cities of North Carolina, passes Charleston and dips into South Carolina at Edisto and Port Royal, into Georgia at Fort Pulaski, into Florida at various points, including in fact nearly all that is of importance in that State, it passes Mobile, including parts of Southern Mississippi, and takes Louisiana at New Orleans, sweeps around Texas and crosses the northern part of Arkansas, to New Madrid and Island No 10, descends into Mississippi just below Pittsburg Landing, passes through Alabama to Huntsville, and strikes northward through Tennessee, and along the south line of Kentucky to the Cumberland Gap, over to Staunton in Virginia, and so back to Fredericksburg. The fate of the Southern Confederacy now rests on Yorktown and the army which lies at the east of Memphis. It will be seen that the connection between the eastern and western portion of the Confederacy is already nearly severed by Mitchell at Huntsville and Tuscumbia. If he should march across to Jacinto on the rail south of Corinth, he would there effectually sever the connection. To ordinary judges it would seem that the defeat of Beauregard at Corinth must be a final and fatal blow to the hopes of the Confederate cause in the entire range of Gulf States. Mobile may at any time be seized by our army and navy, and with the fall of Corinth it is impossible but that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida should at once be occupied by the Federal army to the entire expulsion of the rebel forces.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, May 5th.*—Mary Holland, drunk and disorderly. Discharged.

Commonwealth by Carl Weigner vs. Nathan Carf and wife; peace warrant. Own bond in $200 for six months.

Commonwealth by Nathan Carf vs. Carl Weigner and wife; peace warrant. Own bond in $200 for six months.

Margaret McClure, drunk and disorderly. Discharged.

S. A. Zoller, disorderly conduct. Bail in $100 for six months.

Jas. Clark and Geo. Ridgeway, stealing a watch from Jacob Smith. Bail of each in $300 to answer felony.

Ellen Donohue, Ann Donohue, Jas. Bennett, and Martin Thomas, stealing lumber. Discharged.

Mrs. Macready, an American actress, is giving Shakspearian readings in London.

COMMODORE FARRAGUT.—Flag officer David Farragut, now in command of our fleet at New Orleans, is a native of that city, and about sixty years of age. In childhood he was adopted by the late Commodore David Porter, receiving his baptismal name, and is thus the brother adoptive of Captain J. D. Porter, of the Essex, in our flotilla, and of Lieut. Porter, in command of the mortar fleet at the month of the Mississippi. Though only twelve years of age he was on the Essex at Valparaiso in 1814, in that most gallant naval fight, and was specially commended to the Department for his brave deportment. An anecdote told of him, though trifling, indicates character. After the surrender a pig which he claimed was carried off by a midshipman of the British frigate Phebe. Young Farragut appealed to the British Captain for restitution, and received for reply that he could do nothing about it, but that he might go and whip the middy. "Is that all?" said the lad, and, acting on the leave given, instantly whipped the aggressor and carried off his pig.

He has been almost constantly in active service. During the years 1821-2-3-4 he was employed in cruising after pirates in the Caribbean seas, and distinguished himself by most efficient service and gallantry. He was for some time in command of the Brooklyn at the Vera Cruz station, at the time of the mission of Mr. McLean to Mexico. He was twice married in Norfolk, Virginia, and is the owner of a large property in that rebel city. But before the outbreak, and to avoid entanglements, he removed his family from Norfolk to a cottage on the Hudson, whence he was called to active duty in putting down the rebellion. He is a most accomplished officer, versed in every point of his profession, and most energetic in all naval duties. He speaks with fluency five or six modern languages, and sailor as he is, is a gentleman of fine scholarly taste and acquirements.

LIVING PRICES.—The proprietors of the Worsham House, at Memphis, publish the following card:

The stringency of the provision market compels us to advance our prices to the following rates:

Board and lodging, ℔ week	$20 00
Board per day, and lodging	3 00
Dinner	1 00
Breakfast	75
Supper	75
Board ℔ month, without lodging	30 00

If they charge such prices at the "Worsham" we feel a curiosity to learn the rates charged by our old friend Cockrell of the princely "Gayoso."

"Agate," the graphic and pleasing correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Pittsburg Landing, enumerates five correspondents as being the only regularly employed letter-writers for the press present at the battle of Shiloh. He has, unintentionally no doubt, omitted the name of W. C. Carroll, the special correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who was on the field with Gen. Grant's staff during the entire fight of both days.

We are sorry to learn from the Danville Tribune that Capt. Wellington Harlan, of the Fourth Kentucky, is lying very low from hemorrhage of the lungs at Columbia, Tenn., where he has been confined to bed since his regiment left Nashville. Captain Harlan raised the first full company of volunteers for the United States service in this State.

The following rebels have died in hospital at Evansville within the past month: Wm. Spence, 21st Ala.; Geo. Hipews, company K, 21st New Orleans, La.; A. C. Owen, 23d Tenn.; Joseph Haxdel, company E, 18th La.; Morris McGlaughlin, company C, 18th La., and Geo. Rollin, company D, 7th Miss.

A FINE HORSE.—The Maine Farmer states that the horse General McClellan, formerly known as the Pease colt, has been recently purchased by Mr. G. M. Robinson, of Augusta, for the handsome sum of $1,500. He is a Drew colt, seven years old, stands 15½ hands high, and in good flesh will weigh about 1,000 pounds.

The Memphis Argus of the 28th expresses the same opinion of Beauregard that Jeff. Davis did of the Confederacy. He has undertaken more than he can accomplish. The Argus says it has had its confidence in Beauregard shaken *by his defeat on the field of Shiloh.*

The Paris Mercury, a secession sheet published at Paris, Monroe county, Mo., has been suppressed by the orders of Provost Marshal Gen. Farrar.

SURRENDER OF NEW ORLEANS.—Among the reminiscences of the rebellion, nothing will add to the curiosities of Confederate arrogance, more of characteristic impudence and brazen effrontery than the answer of Mayor Monroe of New Orleans to Com. Farragut, when the summons to surrender the city was made. The correspondence on the part of the Federal officer, who is himself a native of New Orleans, is marked by moderation, and yet is firm and explicit, but Monroe's reply is as inflated a piece of bombast as ever was written. It will be observed that on the 25th ult. "armed men fired upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag," and yet Monroe has the assurance to assert that he "could not find in his entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hands the sacred emblem" of confederate aspirations. He speaks of the gallantry and sensitiveness of his people, and yet every armed man who fired on helplessness one day ran away the next. Was not the city of New Orleans as good a "last ditch" to die in as any other location? But the correspondence speaks for itself. It was taken from the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th ult., which city it reached by telegraph:

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
Off New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

SIR: Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send Captain Bailey, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce N. Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint, and Custom House, by meridian, this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than this of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations, and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for sentiments of loyalty to their Government. I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their *pleasure at witnessing the "old flag."* I am very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

The Reply

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, April 26th, 1862.

Flag Officer G. D. Farragut, U. S. Flagship Hartford.

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children, who still crowd the metropolis, General Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its Government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the City Fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this Hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the prompting of my own heart dictates me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it.

I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans; it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at command; and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held, as this is, at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits here. As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you, that the man lives not in our midst, whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find in my entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not that they spring from a noble though deluded nature and I know how to appreciate them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city,—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered and yours the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the Government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated and that which they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered.

Respectfully, JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

MILITARY EXEMPTION FROM CIVIL PROCESS.—Senator Cowan has introduced a bill relieving all persons in the national military service from civil process during their term of service, and for thirty days thereafter, and for quashing, on motion, all such heretofore or hereafter issued.

The McMinnville (Tenn.) Peoples' Paper places at the head of the columns the following motto, which it credits to ex-President Polk. "No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy the Union."

The telegraph of the 1st instant speaks of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, having ordered that "Shiloh" should be inscribed on the flag of the 79th Pennsylvania regiment. It ought to have been the 77th. The 79th was not at the fight.

Chaplain Stevenson, of the Fifteenth Indiana regiment, writes that Bishop Soule, the service Bishop of the Methodist Church South, is a staunch Union man, and told him that he had never swerved from his loyalty.

Gen. Garfield's Brigade in Gen. Wood's Division of the army of the Ohio comprises the 13th Michigan, 64th and 65th Ohio, and 51st. Indiana.

James Hedges, of Company K, Sixth Kentucky rebel regiment, died at Camp Douglas on the 30th ult.

The Utah saints have just completed and dedicated, with religious ceremonies, a theatre at Salt Lake city.

DECEASED REBELS.—The following prisoners of war have died in hospital at St. Louis since the 25th ult:

April 26th—W. W. Walker, 40th Tenn.
April 27th—Francis Stanford, Price's army.
April 27th—F. M. Robertson, 40th Tenn.
.. W. B. Hampta, 40th Ky.
.. John Fellows, 7th Ky.
.. Jas. G. Germon, 19th Ala.
.. F. Elsenhardt, 13th La.
April 28th—John W. Higgenbottom, 19th Ala.
.. Newton Scott, citizen.
April 29th—Jas. W. Taylor, 19th Ala.
.. J. T. Reid, 18th La.
.. R. H. Holcombe, 21st Ala.
.. John Quinlin, 19th La.
.. Dan'l Williams, 17th Ala.
April 30th—John T. Higginbottom, citizen.
.. Franklin Irwin, 12th Tenn.
.. Bingham Kee, 26th Ky.
May 1st—J. C. Grayson. 31st Ala.
May 2d—Wiley B. Jones, 1st Ala.
.. Calvin Woodruff, 10th Tenn.
.. Jas. K. Polk Martin, 15th Miss.
May 3d—John Brown, 9th Tenn.
.. G. M. Falkinberry 34th Ala.
.. J. L. Green, 40th Miss.
.. Jas. Mechie, 18th La.
.. Hamilton Bunnill, 1st Ark.

The Danville Tribune contains the following items of local news:

We were exceedingly happy to greet, a few days ago, that noble patriot, Gen. J. T. Boyle, who is now here on a short visit to his family, who reside near this place. A nobler, braver, or more energetic officer is not in our army—firm, determined, yet very thoughtful in all his actions as a commanding officer.

Adjutant Wm. Goodloe, of the 4th Kentucky regiment, who has been quite sick in our town for two days past, is so far convalescent that he expects to start for his regiment on Monday next.

Benj Pumphrey, of Col. Fennebaker's Kentucky regiment, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the same.

West Jacobs, youngest son of Mr. J. A. Jacobs, of this place, has been promoted from the ranks as a private to a Lieutenancy in Co. K, of the 4th Kentucky regiment, and First Lieut. G. M. Givens has been promoted to the Captaincy of the same company. They are both good officers and clever men.

Corporal Humphrey Hyde, who was wounded at the battle of Mill Springs, of Co. A, 4th Kentucky regiment, and who has lately been wounded in a skirmish with Morgan's rebel cavalry, while on his way to his regiment, has received from his Colonel an honorable discharge from longer service, and has returned to his family in this place. Mr. H. deserves great credit for the valor he has exhibited in both engagements.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

DR. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE—HIS SUMNER LETTER OF JULY, 1855—HIS SEWARD LETTER OF NOVEMBER, 1855—HIS FOURTH OF JANUARY SERMON AND HIS MORE RECENT ARTICLES IN THE DANVILLE REVIEW—SECESSION ASPERSIONS AND INSINUATIONS—POLITICIANS AND PREACHERS.

The articles of Dr. Breckinridge published during the past year, in which the *duties* of our authorities and of every American citizen under the state of case, which secession and rebellion and traitors have brought upon us, need no comment. To loyal people they breathed a spirit of loyalty. To men who desired to do what was right, by statements of facts and by arguments unanswerable, these articles following each other in succession presented controlling considerations. To such as desired the overthrow of the government and the success of usurpers and traitors they were *unpalatable.* Such men as could not answer them or resist the power of their logic, have in one form or another *carped* at them. But they will *live* when the men who disliked them, because so patriotic, shall have sunk into the contempt, which the triumph of loyalty will entail upon traitors and those whose sympathies are found with them.

Two letters, the one to Mr. Sumner and the other to Mr. Seward, in the year 1855, have been quoted by secessionists as in conflict with the views presented in his more recent publications. Dr. Breckinridge being a man who has occupied a conspicuous position during our national troubles, the *shafts* of the power, which the corruption, treachery, and strategy of secessionists could muster, have been directed against him as one of many prominent loyal men and ministers in Kentucky and the country.

One of the favorite *cues* of traitors and of those familiar with the workings of conspirators, because their sympathizers, against Dr. B. and his productions, is that the doctrines of his recent papers are inconsistent with those of previous ones. Some seven years having elapsed since their publication, though generally circulated at the time, but few persons are familiar with their contents. These I propose briefly and substantially to furnish you.

SUBSTANCE OF LETTERS TO SUMNER AND SEWARD.

Senator Sumner, a man of great culture and attainments, was adjudged then, as he is now, of strongly sympathizing with such of our Northern brethren as were fanatical in their views against slavery. Senator Seward, as one of the leading minds in the Republican party in its organization, upon his own public declarations, was also adjudged as being more ultra then than what his subsequent career as a public servant would justify now. Dr. B.'s letter to Mr. Sumner was occasioned by his anti-slavery speech in *Niblo's* Theatre. That to Mr. Seward by his Buffalo speech. The theme common to them both was, "jealousy of the increase and extension of slavery."

If the policy of that party whose conservative and ultra wings Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner were supposed respectively to represent was to deal violently with an institution existing by constitutional rights in fifteen States, then there were reasons why apprehensions should be felt for the safety of the nation. To have *overridden* the Federal Constitution by denying to the people of fifteen States rights guaranteed in the Constitution, if put into practical operation, was no much an usurpation, and as treasonable in the light of that Constitution, as it *is* for the cotton States by *arms* to attempt to force slavery upon the sixteen free States, whose people have a constitutional right to say they will not have it, or for these same Gulf States to invade and attempt to force the border States against the will of a majority of their people from the only national relation where she can expect security in her institutions.

If such was the antagonism of these gentlemen to slavery, and if their principles, in disregard of the Constitution and safety of the nation, were to be enforced by all the power which ten States and the Government could command, than, in a manner which Dr. B. is alone capable of showing, did he undertake to point out the danger of such *principles* and such *purposes.*

This would have been a revolution or treason against the Government if unsuccessful. Against such a policy if forced upon the fifteen slave States did Dr. Breckinridge argue would their resistance be united and formidable. Such, in brief, was his *position* in regard to principles inimical to the Federal and State Constitutions and inimical to the safety and peace of the nation.

In the face of Mr. Lincoln's declaration in his Inaugural—in the face of a deliberate declaration of a Congress whose power was in the control of Republicans, and even in the face of W. L. Yancey's official declaration to Lord John Russell that the *policy* of the Administration was non interference with the States and their institutions, and for months before all this, did the Democratic party split for the purpose of electing Mr. Lincoln as a pretext with traitors for precipitating issues treasonable in their origin and consummation. Against traitors and their purposes and violence does Dr. Breckinridge in his recent papers protest. When he adjudged in 1855 that it was the policy of the Republican party to override the Constitution, he protested against such. When in 1861 and '62, the most terrible demonstrations of traitors in arms are before him of attempts to subvert and destroy the Government for the purpose of carrying slavery where the Constitution does not carry it, against that also he protests. Where is his inconsistency?

Whatever may be the result of our present difficulties as to slavery upon this continent, in so far as its power in the nation shall be weakened, these very *pretended conservators* but obstinate enemies of slavery in the border and cotton States, who have taken arms for its extension, must censure none so much as themselves for the loss of its power. Appreciating these things and foreseeing these results, Dr. B. was loyal to his country in 1855, and is loyal now in 1862. The *clamor* of secession politicians and secession *preachers* will not *criminate* him nor *exonerate* themselves. The record of his consistency and loyalty is made. Theirs is to be shown. CONSISTENCY.

APRIL 28 1862.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

BATTLE GROUND OF SHILOH,
April 24th, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the 13th regiment Kentucky volunteers, held at the Regimental Headquarters, Thursday, April 24th, 1862, Colonel Edward H. Hobson was called to the Chair, and Captain J. R. H. Caldwell appointed Secretary. Lieutenant G. A. Gallup offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Lieutenant Wm. L. Lee, of Co. K, and Lieutenant Thos. A. Lowe, of Co. G, the service has lost two of its most gallant spirits, and their brother officers genial, warm-hearted friends.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the parents of each in their sad bereavement, and mingle our tears with theirs over this, our common loss.

That whilst we mourn over our departed friends, we have the consolation of knowing that they, as well as others of our regiment, died in the discharge of their duty as soldiers upon the battle-field, falling beneath our country's flag, and their memories will ever be dear to all those who love her glorious cause.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Louisville Journal and Democrat (with a request to publish) and also to the families of each of the deceased.

COL. E. H. HOBSON, Chairman.
CAPT. J. R. H. CALDWELL, Secretary.

ITEMS.

The rebel Congress has been amusing itself with the invention of a new series of coins. The Charleston Courier gives this account of it: "The basis of integral limit of value proposed for our currency, is the star—which is to be divided into one hundred equal parts, each part to be called a centime, namely: 10 centimes—1 trople; 10 troples—1 star, 10 stars—1 sol. These denominations for our currency have been selected for three reasons: First, they are appropriate to ourselves as people; second they are emblems of cheerfulness, honor, honesty of purpose, solidity and stability; and third, the words used are simple, easily remembered, and are common to several languages."

The Suez canal approaches completion. Twenty two thousand workmen are employed on the work.

Late Southern papers, with great unanimity, admit that if defeated in the approaching engagements on the Yorktown, Va., peninsula, and near Corinth, Miss., nothing will be left to them but an attempt to resort to guerilla warfare, which they profess to be ready to prosecute "until the last Southern arm is paralyzed."

Setting the Thames on fire is a scheme proposed by one Mr. Mackintosh, in view of a possible foreign invasion. He proposes to float a sheet of some combustible hydro-carbonaceous liquid over the water, that sustains an adverse fleet, to to ignite this combustible liquid, and thus to envelop the enemy in flames.

An English paper speaking of the burial of a suicide says, indignantly, "They buried the woman like a dog—*with all her clothes on.*"

The jewels of the Egyptian Queen Ash Hotep, who died eighteen hundred years before Christ, and whose tomb was discovered by a French archæologist in 1859, will be exhibited at the International Exhibition in London. When found at Gounah, the body of the Queen was covered with objects in gold and silver, such as a diadem of massive gold, encrusted with precious stones, elaborately chased with the heads of sphynxes, and bound together with a cord of gold wrought like a tress; a collar of gold, having depended from it three flies of gold, supposed to be the decoration of the Egyptian honorary Order of the Fly; two heads of lions; and a boat of Death mounted on wheels and with little figures of rowers in silver. The sitter is supposed to represent the deceased Queen, and the chanter in the boat is of gold; his fingers is upon his lips as if enjoining silence.

Count Nesselrode, whose death we have previously announced, was buried from the English church in St. Petersburg. At his own request the funeral was conducted without pomp. The Emperor, the Imperial family, and the entire diplomatic body attended.

A Western editor thus compliments a cotemporary. What a piece of work is Bartlett; how feeble in reason, in form and moving how like a sneak, how stupid in faculties, in action how like a spaniel, in comprehensiveness how like a frog.

The Boston Post says the last operatic medicament is Ullmann's Restoritivo. When she comes the Night Thoughts of all the Youngs about town will be "Tired Nature's Sweet Ristorl," &c., &c.

The Hindoo custom of the *suttee* was abolished by the British Government a good many years ago; yet the women seldom marry a second time, it is said, end so punish themselves as much as they can by a continence which all Christian widows do not imitate. Canning, the English statesman, orator, poet, and wit, made his cleverest epigram on the subject of the Indian suttee. It is worth repeating:

> With a smart native lass at the window;
> 'Do your widows burn themselves! pray tell me that!'
> Said the pretty, inquisitive Hindoo.
> 'Do they burn?'—'that they do!' the gentleman said,
> 'With a flame not so easy to smother,
> Our widows the moment one husband is dead,
> Immediately burn—for another!'"

Two reporters have become members of the Canadian Parliament. Since their change from the gallery to the floor they can't say as they formerly could, that they were not responsible for the deeds done in the body.

In Troy, N. Y., a colored sexton, who was a whitewasher, distributed his cards in the pews of his church, thinking, doubtless, that as cleanliness is akin to godliness, it was not doing amiss to remind people of earthly purification.

Mr. Joseph D. Lloyd, of Gloucester, has in his possession a razor said to have been owned by Gen. Washington when he was quite a shaver.

Victor Hugo, in Les Miserables, speaks of a beautiful blonde with white teeth: "She had gold and pearls for her fortune, but her gold was upon her head and her pearls were in her mouth."

"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a fine young farmer to his sweetheart. "No, indeed you are not, John; you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

Thurlow Weed, in his last letter from Paris, says: "On the Boulevard Italian a new hotel, covering more than an acre and a half, and casting the Hotel Louvre into the shade, has risen almost by magic. Perhaps the best idea may be given of this hotel by saying that it is larger than the 'Astor,' the 'St. Nicholas,' and the 'Metropolitan' together. Adjoining this hotel three acres of buildings have been demolished preparatory to the erection of an Opera House.'

One who has recently seen him, says if Jeff. Davis is "let alone," he will soon "shuffle off this mortal coil," as he is now a mere skeleton, having totally destroyed his health since his assumption of the duties of President of the Southern Confederacy.

A rich man named Budl has lately died in London, leaving £200,000 to his sons, on condition that they shall never wear moustaches; otherwise, the property is to be applied to a charitable object.

Paris letters describe the freshet "stunning" costume of the Empress as of white tulle trimmed and clouded with diamonds half way up the skirt—a waist of sky blue velvet, blue velvet bows on the shoulders ornamented with agraffes of diamonds—a necklace of diamonds on blue velvet—a coiffure of blue velvet with diamond wheat ears and back hair fastened with a diamond comb. Altogether the effect is described as dazzling, and we can readily believe the statement. Eugenie seems to know only two things: how to be good and how to dispose dry goods and diamonds.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

According to the reports from the several market places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.
At Allerton's	3,625	34	859	271
At Browning's	154	30	52	1,610
At O'Brien's	37	41	128	1,290
At Chamberlin's	37	23	31	1,953
Total	3,923	129	1,070	5,124
Total previous week	5,059	96	916	6,597

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, April 29.—The state of the beef cattle market this week disappoints the shrewdest calculators. From the large number at Albany, and to arrive by other roads, it was anticipated that there would be an overwhelming supply on the market, and prices would go down far below last week, leaving many unsold even at the reduced rate. Under this apprehension, a good many cattle were hurried in for sale on Monday, and sold at rates equal to half a cent a pound net below the quotations of last week. For once the forestallers and advocates for a Monday market suffered as we wish they may every week. It is calculated to-day that prices are $3 to $5 a head better than yesterday, and actually better than this day week, with a fair prospect that the market will close to-morrow as well as it did a week ago, unless there should be a large arrival of fresh stock, which is not improbable, as there are several droves somewhere along the road this side of Buffalo, which were held back because owners were afraid to risk the chance of an overstocked market. The number report d at Forty-fourth street, so far this week, is 3,850, which is over 900 less than the total last week, and prices on the average are just about the same, butchers all say higher. The great mass of the stock is made up of good, fair quality of cornfed. It is certain that the market to-day has been very much improved for drovers by the Government agents, who took out 300 of the best of the cattle, though trade with butchers was somewhat checked by a warm rain.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

The weather having cleared up a little before sundown yesterday, and butchers, finding the supply likely to prove inadequate to the demand, acceded to the brokers and paid their prices, and nearly cleared the yards before dark, so that the few cattle for sale this morning have sold at full rates of yesterday, so that the market has proved, on the whole, a shade better than last week, and has improved from the opening to the close, and would have taken several hundred head more if they had been on sale. Drovers leave the market feeling much better than they entered it, and encouraged that next week will not prove any worse for them than this.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

It is not always that light receipts produce high prices, but it is so this week. We think that the sales that we witnessed on Tuesday, in Sixth street, were fifty cents a head advance upon the rates current that day week. Some lots of clipped sheep sold at prices over 4½ cents a pound, live weight. We noticed a lot of fine, wool-clipped sheep, held at $4 25, that we could not estimate at anything over 85 lbs each. We saw a small lot of autumn lambs sold at $5 each, unclipped, and some spring lambs in the same pen at the same price.

The principal part of the stock in Sixth street, Monday and Tuesday, came from Philadelphia, the usual supply from Albany having failed. It seems to be generally anticipated that the price of sheep will advance, as the price of wool is such as to induce farmers to hold on to their stock.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 13 307.

Quotations $4 50@4 87½ per cwt . . . . . corn-fed hogs, and $3 75@3 50 for distillery . . . market is quite overstocked with small, lean hogs, fit for stock, for which there is no sale. This is proved by the fact that some lots have been sold here that were sent to Brighton, and finding no purchasers, were sent back here to sell at the low rates quoted.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1862.

Day of Month	Morning	3 o'clock P. M.	Evening	Mean Temperature	Barometer	Rain-gauge	Course of Wind	Remarks
1	53	63	60	58	29.5		s. e.	Variable.
2	65	78	68	70	29.22		s. w.	Do.
3	40	66	56	54	29.74		e.	Clear
4	41	78	67	62	29.5		s.	Variable.
5	55	58	49	53	29.28	.70	n. w.	Do.
6	33	59	51	47	29.71		e.	Do.
7	44	48	49	47	29.43	1.12	e.	Cloudy.
8	49	67	57	58	29.02	.24	s. w.	Do.
9	45	39	38	41	28.84	.52	n. n. w.	Do.
10	38	45	43	42	29.47	.10	s. e.	Do.
11	37	62	55	51	29.65	.10	s. e.	Variable.
12	56	58	53	56	29.44	.20	s. e.	Cloudy.
13	53	64	59	59	29.43		s.	Variable.
14	47	63	57	56	29.48		e.	Do.
15	54	75	71	67	29.50		s. w.	Do.
16	62	80	74	72	29.53		s. w.	Do.
17	61	71	65	67	29.62	.10	s. w.	Do.
18	67	88	60	65	29.55	.75	s. w.	Cloudy.
19	50	57	54	54	29.62		s. e.	Do.
20	43	43	45	44	29.45	.81	n. e.	Do.
21	44	50	47	47	29.18	.17	w. s. w.	Variable.
22	41	62	55	54	29.12	.28	n.	Do.
23	45	60	55	53	29.59		s. e.	Do.
24	43	47	44	46	29.48		e.	Do.
25	37	58	53	49	29.56		n. n. e.	Do.
26	36	66	59	54	29.59		e.	Clear.
27	43	75	70	62	29.62		w.	Do.
28	59	74	54	63	29.65		w. s. w.	Variable.
29	43	61	57	54	29.61	.17	e. n. e.	Do.
30	40	67	58	16	29.51			Do.
				55.4		5.21		

THE BEST SOUVENIR of THE WAR!

On April 28, 1862, will appear a New Monthly Serial, entitled:

Ballads of the War.

A series of
PICTORIAL LYRICS,
from the well known pen of
MR. A. J. H. DUGANNE,

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A Part will appear every Month, including, among other events, the
FALL OF SUMPTER, BALL'S BLUFF, ROANOKE, DEATH OF LYON, PORT ROYAL, HAMPTON ROADS, DEATH OF ELLSWORTH, FORT DONELSON, PEA RIDGE, NEWBERN, PITTSBURG LANDING, &c., &c.
The whole forming an
ILLUSTRATED POETICAL SOUVENIR,
of every event, in the present most important Struggle in the history of this Great Nation.
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Single Parts, (Monthly, free by post,)......25 cents
One Year, (12 Monthly parts,) " $3 00
Liberal terms to the trade, Clubs, and Canvassers.
Apply to JOHN ROBBINS,
P. O. Box, 3,940. 37 PARK ROW, N. Y.
ap28 d3m

Sale of Real Estate Under Trust Deed.

WHEREAS, the Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, on the first day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, executed their certain Deed of Trust, of that date, to the undersigned, which said Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Pulaski county, state of Illinois, on the third day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in Record Book "J," commencing on page 395, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty bonds of the said Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of one thousand dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which said bonds bear even date with said deed of trust, and draw interest at the rate of ten per cent., represented by coupons, attached to said bonds, and which said deed of trust conveys to the undersigned the lands, lots, and appurtenances thereon situated, hereinafter described to secure the payment of said sum of money in said bonds specified, together with all interest expressed in the said coupons attached thereto, and the costs and expenditures attending the execution of the trust, by said Deed of Trust created. And, whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money, together with the interest thereon, notice is therefore hereby given that we shall, at the Mound City Hotel, in the city of Mound City, county of Pulaski, and State of Illinois, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., sell the following described Real Estate, with the appurtenances thereon situated, to the highest bidder, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the payment of said bonds, coupons, costs, and expenditures aforesaid, to wit:

Lots number seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in the partition of section thirty-six (36), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1), containing one hundred and seventy-five acres (175), excepting the right of running or permitting to be run a railroad through said tract and the erection of a depot thereon; and one acre to be selected by the said Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, before the day of sale, for the erection of a planing mill. Also, the road chartered and known as the Mound City Railroad, with its chartered privileges, its ground rights, engines, cars, depots machinery, rails, tracks, switches, ties, tools, spikes, chairs, &c., with all its appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. The Hotel in Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, known as the Mound City Hotel, and the lots on which it is situated, to wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5), in Block 8, in the recorded plat of Mound City; together with all the premises, appurtenances, furniture, fixtures, &c., thereunto belonging. This property was erroneously described in said Deed of Trust as lots number four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block three (3). Also ... containing two hundred and fifty-three acres and fifty hundredths of an acre, (253 50-100). The west half of the southwest quarter of section five (5) township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west, containing eighty (80) acres. The east half of the north west quarter of section seventeen (17), township sixteen, (16) south of range one (1) west, containing eighty (80) acres. All of said property being situated in Pulaski county, in the State of Illinois. The south half of section eleven (11), containing three hundred and twenty acres—the north part of the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13), containing fifty-four acres and ninety-nine hundredths of an acre (54 99-100); the south half of section twelve (12), containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres, the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirteen (13), containing fifty-six acres (56); the north part of the north half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14) and the north half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen (14), containing one hundred and seventy-six (176) acres; all in township fourteen (14), south of range two (2) east, in Johnson county, Illinois. The south half of the northwest quarter of sec. thirteen (13), township fourteen (14), south of range two (2) east, containing eighty (80) acres in Pulaski county, Illinois; one undivided half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen (15), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west; one undivided half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west, in Pulaski county, Ills., subject to the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad and Mound City road, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less; the west half of the following tract of land, beginning at the northwest corner of lands conveyed by Henry W. Billings and wife to Jonathan Lyerly, by deed, dated October 9th, A. D. 1845, thence running west on section line dividing sections seventeen (17) and twenty (20), in township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east, one hundred and fourteen (114) rods to a white oak stake and sweet gum, being eleven (11) rods east of the north and south line dividing sections nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in said township; thence south two hundred and thirty-six (236) rods to the Ohio river; thence up said river to the lands of Jonathan Lyerly, above recited, thence north one hundred and seventy-four (174) rods to the place of beginning, containing in all one hundred and forty (140) acres, but the part herein conveyed containing seventy-three (73) acres more or less, and known as the "Bishaw land; also, a tract of land which is a part of the tract purchased of the Bechtle heirs, beginning on the line of the third (3) principal meridian, and one hundred and sixty (160) poles south from the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east, at a stake, thence running south seven (7) degrees east along said meridian line one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence north eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes east, one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to a stake, thence north seven (7) degrees west one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence south eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes west one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-eight (138) acres, in Pulaski county, Illinois; the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west of the third (3) principal meridian, containing two hundred and forty (240) acres, excepting the right of way through the same to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, two hundred feet wide. Said sale to continue from day to day, Sundays excepted, until all the aforesaid property is sold.

Dated the 14th day of April, A. D. 1862.

M. M. RAWLINGS,
W. H. STOKES, } Trustees.
W. F. BULLOCK,
J. DOUGHERTY & B. P. WHEELER, } Attorneys for Trustees
ap28 d30

1862. SPRING. 1862.

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Window Shades,

AND

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and would invite the attention of their customers and the public before making their purchases. Our stock consists of the latest
SPRING STYLES,
and we will sell at prices that defy competition.
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304 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
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Are constantly receiving fresh supplies to their already complete stock.

BUYERS, GIVE THEM A CALL.
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Electro-Silver Plating.

I AM prepared to do Silver Plating of all descriptions, but will give particular attention to such articles as Carriage Lamps, Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c. I have an experience of many years in the business, I hope to ... W. TKIN ...

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY FLOUR, AND TEA STORE, No. 233 Market street, between Second and Third, south side. m3

MEDICAL.

Dr. WM. PRICE,

Having been established in Louisville for the last 15 years, and having had a large practice in the treatment of the following diseases: Scrofula, Cancer, Piles, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, Fistula, and to remove the horrible consequences of Onanism or Self-pollution, has given him proof to sustain any statement of the highest character—such men as Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, Judges J. R. Underwood, Leving, Johnson, Capt. W. S. D. Megowan.

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I had Fistula and was cured by Dr. Price, without the knife or ligature, in seventeen days.
JOSEPH YOUCE.

[HARDIN CO., KY.]
I had a negro man with Fistula, and he was cured by Dr. Price in three weeks. WM. BARD.

[GOLCONDA, ILL.]
I had Fistula for fifteen years, with six openings, and was cured by Dr. Price in three weeks.
RILEY WILLIAMS.

I am a healthy and happy man, having been cured from the horrid effects of Onanism. A CITIZEN.

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My fee for curing Fistula is $50, and will cure in from two to six weeks. f13 d&w

DR. HALL'S Louisville MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

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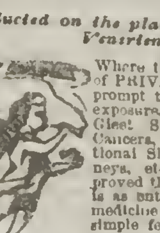

Where those afflicted with any form of PRIVATE DISEASE can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Siphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while inefficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being effected at the Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood: the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

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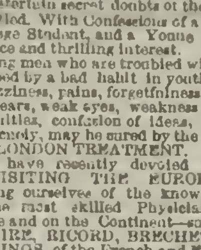

ON the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion, and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have recently devoted much of our time to VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent—such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS, of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether male or female, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished me heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

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FIELD OFFICERS' SWORDS;
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SWORD BELTS in great variety;
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DESERTED THE U. S. SERVICE AT NASHVILLE, Tenn., on the 15th inst., the following men, to-wit:
WM. TAYLOR, PERRY C. BROOKS,
JNO. COOK, GEO. WAGGENER,
FRANK COOK, STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
ISAAC BRICKIE, JNO. WALSH,
THOMAS KNIGHT, JAS. WALSH,
THOMAS CRUMP, PHILLIP BURRASS,
Also RHEUBEN LOBB.
All of whom are residents of Hart county, Ky., except Lobb, who lives in Green county, Ky.
Thirty dollars is offered for each when delivered to the nearest barracks.
The deserters are members of Twyman's Independent Cavalry.
By order GEN. DUMONT,
ap21 dtf Comdg. Post Nashville, Tenn.

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Adapted to all kinds of Work.
The Cylinder Machines are unequalled for leather-stitching. T. C. MIDDLETON Agent,
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Superior Field Glasses

Constantly on hand at
L. A. CIVILL'S Store,
Optical Department,
South side Main st. (No. 431),
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Also SPECTACLES, OPERA GLASSES, and a full line of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
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Corner Jefferson and Fifth sts, opposite Court-House.
B. R. WARNER,
Having just opened his House for the accommodation of the public, is now prepared to furnish all who may favor him with their patronage with as good and as choice eating as the market affords. Go and give him a call, for he will set you to a warm Breakfast, Dinner, or Supper for twenty-five cents per meal.
Rooms in the second story, with private entrance, are ready for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. mar8 d3m

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE OF SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

SPRING STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
SHIRTS—Linen and Muslin.
UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS—Silk, Linen, and Muslin.
SOCKS—Silk Lisle, and Cotton.
BUSINESS SUITS
Corner Main and Fourth streets, under the National Hotel.
a4 SPROULE & MANDEVILLE

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

ON

COMMISSION.

LOW & WHITNEY,

521 Main street.

We have on hand and are constantly receiving all kinds suited to the season, to which we call the attention of buyers.
a17 dlm

Fresh Salmon, Fresh Vegetables, and Stag and Macklin Hams.

Dick Moore, No. 409, Fourth street, has made the most perfect arrangements for getting a daily supply of fresh Salmon from the Lakes, all the way by Express. He will also have fresh supplies daily of the choicest vegetables. He also keeps on hand a good stock of those delicious Stagg and Macklin Hams. Dick wants everybody to give his articles a trial. a17 dtf

For Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and Rheumatism.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S
COD-LIVER OIL
Has its virtues attested by the best Physicians in all parts of the country; as prescribed its medical effects are unequalled. Being strictly pure, it is not unpalatable, and is always uniform and reliable. See the certificates of Drs. Mutter, Sam'l Jackson, and others of great eminence in Philadelphia and elsewhere as to its character. Prepared only by
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No 154 North Third street, Philadelphia,
And may be had of the Druggists in the city.
As there is much worthless compound of other oils sold under the name of Cod-Liver Oil, be sure to procure only of J. C. Baker & Co. for an entirely reliable and genuine article. a16 d3m

SOMETHING RICH.

THAT SPRING STOCK OF GOODS just opened by
JOHN L. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
209 THIRD STREET.
Orders filled promptly and in style. a16 dlm

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HITE & SMALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts against the concern are requested to present them for settlement. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and settle their indebtedness before the 15th of March, 1862, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation in settlement of amounts due the concern.
W. C. HITE,
GEO. W. SMALL.
Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862. f25 d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

R. M. INGALLS,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,
is now receiving a large supply of these goods, adapted to the spring trade, which are offered at manufacturers' prices. These goods are new and desirable, and the attention of the city and country merchants is invited, as many kinds are offered very low to close consignments.
R. M. INGALLS,
436 Main street, up stairs,
f25 dtf between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville.

... Fourth and Arch streets, PHILADELPHIA,
Full assortment of SILKS;
Full assortment of SHAWLS;
Full assortment of DRESS GOODS;
Full assortment of STAPLE GOODS;
Full assortment of FANCY GOODS, &c.
f25 d3m

Barley, Malt, and Hops Wholesale and Retail.

FOR sale at the Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
JOHN ENGELN & CO.,
f27 dtf Louisville, Ky.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have now in store, and will receive during the season, a well assorted stock of
Men's & Boys' Ready-made Clothing,
to which we invite the attention of our friends and the country trade generally.
m13 d&w2m KAHN, WOLF, & CO.

GEO. O. HOLYOKE. H. B. ROGERS, jr
HOLYOKE & ROGERS,
General Commission Merchants
AND
Tobacco Factors,
NEW YORK.
HOLYOKE & ROGERS....107 Front street, New York.
GEO. O. HOLYOKE........ 12 Central Wharf, Boston.
E. A. HOLYOKE (Agent)..626 Main street, Louisville.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. DeLennay, Clarke, & Co., New York.
H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston.
" E. D. Peters & Co., "
" Rawson, Todd, & Co., Louisville.
" S. C. Davis & Co., St. Louis. m22 d&w3m*

DRY GOODS.

WE have now in store and will receive during the ensuing season a general assorted stock of
DRY GOODS,
to which we invite the attention of our friends and buyers generally who may visit our market.
mar5 d&wtf LEIGHT, BARRET, & CO.

CARRIAGES.
Rockaways and Coaches
1861. For Spring, 1861.
Rockaway Buggies,
Extension Top Side-seats,
Shifting Top Buggies,
No Top Buggies,
Spring Wagons
And a large assortment of Carriages of every description, which we are offering
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Also an assortment of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS comprising Springs, Axles, Leather Bands, &c., at
I. F. STONE & CO.'S,
One square above the Galt House, north side.
m18 d...

J. S. McCLELLAN. H. L. McCLELLAN.
McCLELLAN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Bacon, Flour, Whisky, and all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 518 Main st., north side, between Third and Fourth,
f17 d3m* LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of S. J. HARE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and S. J. Hare is charged with the settlement of the business.
S. J. HARE,
C. C. HARE,
Louisville, Oct. 18, 1861. R. MILLS.
S. J. HARE will continue the business at the old stand. o18 dtf S. J. HARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE to SUTLERS AND DEALERS.

WE have now in store and will be receiving daily a superior article of Western Reserve and Hamburg Cheese, Butter, Dried Beef, Beef Tongues, extra Spiced Pigs' Feet, Bolognas, Sausages, extra sugar-cured Hams, No. 1 White Fish in half bbls, Mackerel in whole and half bbls Sardines, Almonds, and Filberts; also a superior article of Writing Fluid and 300 bbls No. 1 family Vinegar, Potatoes, Onions, &c.; all of which will be sold low by CLIFFORD & CO.,
a9 No. 238 Main st.

LOUISVILLE LEGION.

NOTICE.—Many members of the Louisville Legion, 3d Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, are now in Louisville on sick leave, and have overstayed their time. This is to give them notice that unless they report themselves to their commander in person or by Surgeon's certificate by the last day of this month they will be mustered as deserters. The Union wants every soldier who is able to do his duty in the field. H. M. BUCKLY,
a18 dtf Col. Comdg. L. L., 3d Ky. Vols

POWDER

OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & SPEED, Agents for the Manufacturers.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1858
Messrs. Davis & Speed, Agents of Oriental Powder Co., Louisville:
Gents—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.
ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Smyser.
I cordially consent in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public. J. D. SMITH.
I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain. H. FOSKIT.
We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Orient Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very cleanly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE W. WOMACK
J. FRY LAWRENCE,
S. P. BROWDER,
H. A. ENKASTER,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR
...

EXTRA FLOUR—100 bbls Extra Family Flour of various brands for sale by
m3 HIBBITT & SON

AUCTION SALES.

S. G. HENRY........ E. E. HENRY
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Main and Wall streets, Louisville, Ky.
Cash advances made on goods consigned to us to any amount.
We are at all times ready to attend to sales of Real Estate, Marshal's or Constable's Sales, Household Furniture, &c., on terms satisfactory to sellers. jy30

MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL! COAL!
PITTSBURG,
PEACH ORCHARD,
HARTFORD CITY
COAL! COAL!
Of the best quality and at the lowest prices, for sale by
CRITTENDEN & GANTT,
West side of Third street,
may 1&b between Main and Market.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET

Spring Chickens,
Jack Snipe,
Plover,
Blue-Wing Ducks,
Diamond-back Terrapins,
Shell Oysters,
Potomac Shad,
Together with all other procurable luxuries, which we will serve to suit the most fastidious.
Our Bar is always supplied with the very choicest brands of imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, imported and domestic Ale, Porter, &c.
a24 1&b J. CAWEIN & CO. Proprietors.

C. C. RUEFER........ PH. E. H. LOTISH.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET.

WE have just received a fresh supply of CONGRESS WATER (just from the springs), some of R. YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE, and a large lot of O. S. Maltby's Extra Selected FRESH OYSTERS COVED.
Our Restaurant is constantly supplied with DIAMOND BACK TERRAPINS,
POTOMAC SHAD, SHELL OYSTERS, CLAMS, FROGS' LEGS, SNIPE, BLUE WING DUCK, SPRING CHICKEN, SPRING LAMB,
And all other luxuries the season affords, all of which we serve up in our Restaurant or send to private houses in superior style. C. C. RUEFER & CO., Proprietors.
N. B. We take pleasure to notify our friends and the public in general that we have REOPENED our BILLIARD SALOON, which is the largest and finest in the city. [a19 j&b] C. C. RUEFER & CO.

A. McBRIDE.

Hardware and Cutlery

Wholesale and Retail low for Cash.
NO. 221 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' TOOLS
of every description at lowest cash prices wholesale and retail by A. McBRIDE,
m20 j&b No. 221 Third st.

W. H. CRUTCHER,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,
NO. 625 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL give his attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE. From an experience of twenty years, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with business.
A complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE on hand. Charges moderate. ap23

DRESS & MANTILLA Trimmings.

Just received per Adams Express a large lot of TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS, FANCY GOODS, &c
C. J. RAIBLE'S,
332 Jefferson st. between Third & Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Military Goods, Cords, Tassels, Buttons, &c., on hand and made to order.
a10

DICKSON & GILMORE,

Importer of Guns & Fishing Tackle,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 52 Third st., near Main, Louisville, Ky.

WE are now receiving a large stock of fine and plain double and single barrel Guns, Colt's and Allen's Pistols, Rifles of every description, and every article used by Gunners and Sportsmen. Also Fishing Tackle of every description: all of which they will sell for cash or to punctual customers. Give us a call, all of you who are in want. dis&wsowtf

Fishing Tackle! Fishing Tackle!

JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
Fifth street, near Main, Louisville, Kentucky

Wholesale Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle,
HAVING just opened a large stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and fine Fishing Tackle, dealers would do well by calling and examining goods and prices before making their purchases. eod&sow

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

We would respectfully announce that we have just opened a

Wholesale Millinery ESTABLISHMENT

in this city, and shall keep everything in that line. Having a large establishment in New York will enable us to keep the Louisville department supplied with the latest styles as they appear in the market. We will pay particular attention in our selections for the Louisville market, and hope to receive a liberal patronage.
Very respectfully,
OTIS & CO.,
516 Main street (up stairs),
over J. M. Robinson & Co.
and
m14 New York, 405 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Mrs. WM. OSBORN
Respectfully informs the public that she is now opening a fresh stock of seasonable MILLINERY GOODS,
Embracing all the articles in this line, which she will sell low for cash.
HAT and BONNET FRAMES of the latest importations wholesale and retail.
BLEACHING and DYEING carefully attended to at the old stand,
318 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth,
a16 LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOG CHOLERA.

CHRISTIANSBURG, SHELBY CO., KY, April 22, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

About two years since my hogs were badly diseased with cholera, and I was fearful that I would lose the greater portion of them unless I could procure a remedy to arrest the disease. I heard of Lighter's remedy and concluded to try it. I purchased his medicine and gave it according to his directions, and my hogs were soon restored to health, and fed well during the season. Last spring while absent from home my hogs again were attacked with cholera, and on my return I found them badly diseased. I gave them several doses of Lighter's remedy, and soon restored them to health, and they have been feeding ever since as well as I ever had hogs to feed. From the many tests which I have made with Lighter's remedy for the cure of hog cholera, I am satisfied that it is of great value, and I advise all farmers and feeders to purchase it, believing it will do all that he recommends it to do if given according to his directions. I am a farmer, and trade largely in stock, both in Cincinnati and Louisville markets.

a28 wlddtf M. P. HIATT.

S. B. McGILL,

337 Green street, between Third and Fourth,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of
HAVANA CIGARS,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco, Pouches, and every variety of Smoking Tobacco.
A large assortment of the best brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO kept constantly on hand.
ap17 dly

MACKEREL—Just received a lot of fine Mackerel—
½ bbls Nos. 1 and 2
¼ bbls Nos. 1 and 2;
Kits Nos. 1 and 2;
And on retail by [m3] HIBBITT & SON.

SOAPS—Fancy Toilet, German, and Rosin Soaps on retail by [m3] HIBBITT & SON.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

OFFICE STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $10; sent by mail, $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily, $6; Tri-Weekly, $5; for any period less than one year, 50 cents a month; Weekly, $3. Evening Bulletin, $3—if mailed, $5.
CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Weekly—Five copies or more, $1 50 each.
ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL:
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion $1 00
" each additional insertion 50
IN WEEKLY JOURNAL:
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion $1 00
" each additional insertion 25
☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editor.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Associate Editor.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1862.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS AT HOME.—We publish this morning one of the most interesting letters yet received from the battle-field of Shiloh. The writer is a soldier of experience and an officer whose fame is marked on the historic page of the present war. We can add nothing to the calm and dispassionate retrospect he has made, but we desire to call particular attention to the appeal which he presents in his closing paragraph, and addresses to those who are absent from their regiments, but have sufficiently recovered to rejoin them. Kentucky, by the muster-rolls, ought to have thirty thousand men in the field, but at the roll calls of the regiments it will be found that this strength has been greatly diminished by sickness and by absences on leave of those who may now feel competent to be at their posts. We do not believe that any large number of our Kentucky volunteers will be found shirking their duty. But if there is a single one, we say shame to the laggard who loiters in the rear when glory is to be won in the front. Every loyal citizen should frown on him and force him by the scorn and contempt of public opinion to rejoin his corps. It is true, beyond question, that the Kentucky regiments were formed under very unfavorable circumstances. They were organized very late in the autumn and early part of the winter, and going into camp at that inclement season became most numerously the victims of all the diseases incident to the first exposure to camp life. Many of them were allowed to go home or into hospitals, and this was done to such an extent that some of the Kentucky regiments have not half their proper strength present for duty. Many of the men left behind are now doubtlessly fit for duty and they are imperatively required to hasten forward and share the burden of the action with their comrades. There may be cases of soldiers who have thus gone home, and, from the want of the means of communication with the agents of the government, have really much difficulty in getting back to their regiments. The neighbors and friends of such men should aid them to get forward. They can render no greater service to their country than in swelling, at this time, the effective strength of its battalions. We have too many regiments in proportion to the men in active service. Let every true man, every man who desires a government of law and order in preference to the despotic rule of rebellion and anarchy, now do his duty, his whole duty, and the Union will be preserved, the authority of the government asserted, and peace restored to the land. God speed this result!

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.—This event, announced in our paper of yesterday, has taken the public by surprise. We do not think that it was anticipated in any quarter. The rebels, we all know, had fortified Yorktown in the strongest manner, placing redoubt behind redoubt six or seven deep, planting fort, and assembling an immense [illegible] and headed by the President of the Southern Confederacy in person. It seemed certain that the rebels would make a stand there if anywhere, and that it would be maintained not only with determination, but, if necessary, with desperation. The bloodiest conflict of modern times was expected to occur upon that old historic field.

Gen. McClellan made his advances slowly but no doubt with consummate military skill. The depth of the mud prevented his approaching the enemy more rapidly than he did. But for that formidable obstacle, he would beyond all question have stormed and carried the rebel works several days if not weeks ago. As things were, he had just got all in readiness to make his terrible assault, and the rebels, seeing this, fled before the face of our army. Probably there is no instance on record of so powerful a host abandoning such gigantic fortifications without a battle. It would seem as if the rebel leaders must have been convinced that their vast army was too much demoralized to fight. To the world's eyes the affair looks like cowardice. The rebels can ill bear their heavy loss of artillery, munitions of war, and military stores, following so closely upon other heavy losses of the same kind.

We know that Gen. McClellan will be denounced as having been too slow, but we do not believe that he is justly censurable. Still we cannot but feel deep regret, that, if this war is to be kept up, he did not have an opportunity of annihilating the great rebel army at Yorktown in a general battle. This, we believe, would have virtually brought the war to a close, though a most bloody one. Now the rebels, if not too hotly pursued, will throw up fortifications and make a show of maintaining a stand at some other point, probably between Yorktown and Richmond. But Gen. McClellan, as appears from his despatch of Sunday, is rapidly transporting his troops by water to West Point, which is at the head of York river upon the Richmond railroad, and, we should think, not more than thirty miles from that city. The railroad will of course be destroyed by the rebels, though, even if it were not, Gen. McClellan would have no rolling stock. We should not be surprised to find that it is the policy of the rebel Generals to retreat from one point to another, delaying our advance as long as possible at each, and making gradually down toward the extreme South in the hope, that, if their doom can by a thousand sacrifices be postponed till July or August, the diseases of the South may come to their rescue. But we apprehend that disease will be as impartial between Northern and Southern men in its visitations there as it was in Mexico, and we have no doubt that the rebels will die of famine before the Federals will of pestilence.

Our friends will now look with anxiety for intelligence as to the results of McClellan's pursuit of the flying rebels. We suppose there cannot be a doubt that Richmond will soon be in our possession. Richmond will be a great gain to us in being a most important loss to the rebels if in no other way. The capture of the capital of the Southern Confederacy and the dispersion of the Government will look very much like an extinguisher of the rebellion. The rebels located their capital in too advanced a position. However, if they had even located it in New Orleans, it would have been ours at this time.

REBEL GRANDFATHERS AND REBEL GRANDCHILDREN.—A most respectable gray-haired old gentleman of this city was lately heard boasting that a grandchild of his, four or five years old, hearing the question asked why certain ladies were walking in the middle of the street, answered, pointing to the flag of our country, "*they don't want to walk under that dirty rag.*" For the infant rebel there is hope, but alas for the hoary-headed one! Does the latter expect that he or his posterity can escape from under the shadow of what he teaches his progeny to call "that dirty rag" except by escaping from the thirty-four States?

THE BLOCKADE TO BE MODIFIED.—The circulars which have been directed to the foreign representatives at Washington by Secretary Seward are of the most cheering and important character. They give the information that the mails will be allowed to pass to and from all the places which have been wrested from the rebels and reoccupied by the Federal forces, subject, however, to such military surveillance as the public safety may render necessary, and, also, that preparations are making to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited commerce to be re-opened with New Orleans and other points now closed. Thus we see our Government reasserting its supremacy, and at the same time endeavoring, to the extent of its ability, to alleviate the distress of those who have suffered so severely from the crimes of the wicked originators of the rebellion. The reopening of the now blockaded ports will be heralded with joy by the entire world, and give unspeakable satisfaction to those who have for so many months been isolated from all business intercourse, friendly communication, and family association with the outside world. Factors may correspond with their principals; planters may write to their consignees; old associations may be revived and the letter pouches teem with the kindest and most happy congratulations between sundered parents and children, husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters. The removal of the blockade should be as joyous an event to the Confederate States as was the cessation of the interdict which the Pope fulminated against France in the time of Philip Augustus. We sincerely hope that the leniency of the Government will not be abused, and, to prevent such unkind return for what may be regarded in the nature of a partial amnesty, the loyal citizens should narrowly watch and expose the conduct of all who may attempt to introduce articles contraband of war for the use of such straggling remnants of the rebels as may take to the mountains of the interior or infest the swamps and hammocks of the Mississippi valley and the Gulf coast. If those who have sympathized with the Jeff Davis Government will not accept this proffer of the United States Government in the spirit in which it is tendered, they should be made to feel the hand of just authority.

With the re-opening of business, will follow the re-opening of the Courts, the re-establishment of the law, and the re-enforcement of its supremacy. Under the statutes of the various States, and by their constituted legal tribunals, these persons who have confiscated property, emptied bank vaults, and committed outrages upon life and personal liberty, will be held to a rigid accountability. When the law again reigns supreme, there will be no necessity for general and indiscriminate confiscation acts, for the perpetrators of wrong will be discovered, and compelled to reimburse to the uttermost farthing all the trespasses they have committed. Then, too, the Federal courts will investigate the seizure of government property, the surrender of forts and arsenals, the wanton destruction of locks, dams, and bridges, and all the thousand disgraceful acts into which the seceding States have been led by following the bell-wether South Carolina into the field of civil war. Thus the people of the country will have a double cause for congratulation. While they rejoice over reopened harbors and reinvigorated business they will be made happy by the restoration of law and order. No vessel laden with the wealth of foreign climes entering the blockaded ports could prove a cause of more heartfelt congratulation among loyal men than the peaceful assembling of a court in the halls from whence justice has so long been banished and where anarchy has held its saturnalia.

We have high hopes that the resumption of old time relations will hasten the revival of the [illegible] feeling and fraternal affection between the sundered sections. The unnatural antipathies which [illegible] reason will reassert its sway, and baleful days will follow the storms of this unnatural civil war. The business relations between the North and South which have been suddenly disturbed, will soon seek their accustomed channels of reciprocal trade, and following upon these will return the old social and political associations. The reopening of the principal Southern ports will be more useful in the restoration of peace than an army of half a million of men. The cotton planters and the sugar growers will soon find out the difference in policy between burning their crops to uphold Jeff Davis and allowing them to seek their natural markets, and go forth to the world as the great staples of commerce. The ebb has reached its depression, and now the tide will begin to rise to its flood height, and irrigate the whole country with its generous and bountiful flow of business, and change the places made desert by the inroads of war to smiling oases, blooming fields, and marts crowded with the bustle of commerce, and vocal with the rejoicings of a liberated people.

☞ The rebels can well afford to give up all their church-bells, cow-bells, and dinner-bells to Beauregard, for they never go to church now, their cows have all been taken by foraging parties, and they have no dinners to be summoned to.

☞ All the Editors in the Cotton States are demanding angrily and fiercely why New Orleans is not rendered. Bless your simple souls, Gentlemen, Commodore Farragut expressly requested her to do so. We have no doubt she can get his certificate to that effect.

☞ The world is anxious to know more about the character of conflicts between iron-clad steamers. Why don't the Merrimac come out if only for the laudable purpose of helping to add to the stock of public knowledge?

☞ The Richmond Examiner says that they have daily prayers in all the churches of that city. The probability is, that, if they don't give up their treason, they will soon have daily fasting in all their private houses.

☞ What a mighty calamity the capture of New York and Boston and Philadelphia would be to the United States! Even such a calamity is the capture of New Orleans, Savannah, and Nashville, to the rebel States.

☞ It is stated that Beauregard is in sore want of money. This is strange when we consider what a big check Buell and Grant lately gave him on the bank of the Tennessee.

☞ It is said that Commodore Hollins, of Hollins's ram, declares himself utterly astonished at the surrender of New Orleans. He'll be worse astonished before long.

☞ H. S. Ball, who purports to be a rebel officer, writes from Charleston to Richmond, defying the Federals to attack the former city. That's just some of "Ball's bluff."

☞ The rebels are like a man going at the top of his speed to extinguish the flames of his burning smoke-house; they are running to save their bacon.

☞ The people of New Orleans have been out of change for a long time, and we have given them just such as they needed.

☞ The rebel force is like a first rate mail; it runs regularly every day of the week—Sundays not excepted.

☞ General McClellan has a fine Scotch regiment. When it gets a chance, it will scotch the rebel snake.

☞ Memphis is not a God-fearing city, but it fears Foote and Farragut.

☞ Wise, Floyd, Pillow, and Price are the four-runners of rebel defeat.

☞ T. Butler King, though a Pennsylvania "Yankee" by birth, is a most pestilent secession schemer. When the Confederate steamer Calhoun was captured by the blockading squadron on the 23d January, while attempting to force an exit from the Mississippi river, one of King's letters, as Commissioner from Georgia, to Earl Russell, was found on board. Its object was to inform his Lordship that Mr. Crawford, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Havana, was a great sympathizer with the rebellion and would therefore be a most acceptable person as the British Minister to reside near the government of the Confederate States. We don't believe King has yet come to a realizing sense of the joke contained in his letter. Would he have had Mr. Crawford assume the functions of a peripatetic ambassador to follow Jeff Davis and his cabinet from city to city? How otherwise could he "reside near the government of the Confederate States?" King's letter was dated at Havana on the 6th of December, 1861, and it assumed as "an accomplished fact" that the Confederate States would be able to maintain the independence they had declared, and that it followed "as a matter of course that the usual diplomatic intercourse between nations would soon be established between them and the great powers of Europe." King is one of your valorous folks who always fight bravely when far away from the scene of danger. He could fight the battles of all Secessia from his secure nook in Havana, but he will never be found facing a battery or smelling hostile gunpowder, until he has made restitution of all the moneys he lavished so shamefully when he was engaged for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Texas.

☞ It will be remembered that Messrs. Barrow, Harding, and Guild, prominent rebels of Tennessee, were placed under arrest by Gov. Johnson and sent North by the military authorities. The Detroit Free Press of the 27th ult. notices their arrival there, and says it is generally understood that their destination is Fort Mackinaw. As the Free Press is a strong and leading Democratic paper, even charged by the Republican organs with Southern sympathies, its annexed statement in regard to the conversation, if not the conversion of the three prisoners is peculiarly interesting:

We understand these persons have conversed very freely with many of the prominent men of both political parties here, and express much surprise to find public opinion so sound, so conservative and just upon the contest now raging. They do not hesitate to say that had the South understood the real opinions of the North before the war commenced, no contest would have ensued, and even now, if convinced of this, the war would end at once; but the difficulty is now to reach the public mind of the South.

We may hope that Messrs. Barrow, Harding, and Guild will, if the sentiments uttered by them are sincere, live long enough to proclaim and enforce them where the enforcement is much more needed than at Detroit.

REV. S. H. FORD.—This sanctimonious little rascal, before he went South, was Editor of a religious paper in Louisville. Having made up his mind to leave, he made strong personal appeals to his Baptist brethren in Henry country and elsewhere to pay him for his paper a year in advance. He was getting money in that way not five days, probably not three or even two, before his departure. What amount the dirty little thief or big thief obtained in that way is probably known only to himself.

And this fellow immediately afterwards got himself appointed by a little bogus convention of fugitives from justice at Russellville to represent in the Confederate Congress at Richmond a Kentucky district in which he never lived a day in his life. And he works away in the rebel Congress just like the rest of the fellows that belong to it. We should suppose that even the rebels themselves would laugh such things to scorn as a burlesque on government.

MANUAL FOR ENGINEER TROOPS. *By Capt. J. C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.* New York: D. Van Nostrand. ——; French, and Austrian military authors, with such alterations as, in the judgment of the accomplished compiler, appeared necessary to adapt the work to our service. The material is of the highest authority, while the arrangement is singularly lucid. The book, like all the other military publications of Van Nostrand, is got up in a style nothing short of the superb. For sale by Jos. P. Morton & Co.

☞ Tis no wonder our boats went up the Mississippi to New Orleans. God gave them several "Passes" from the Gulf.

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sept11 d1eff Near the corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and Bankers,
61 and 63 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WAGNER. } ap3 d2wly

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
OF THE
KENTUCKY STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO.
W. C. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
(Successors to R. France & Co.)
DRAWN AT LOUISVILLE, KY., MAY 6, 1862.
Class 59.
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All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent. Address W. C. FRANCE & Co., Managers, ap3 d&wly Louisville, Ky.

CRACKERS AND CAKES.
PRICE LIST of CRACKERS & CAKES.

Butter Crackers	- - -	4 cts. per lb
Soda "	- - -	5 cts. per lb.
Sugar "	- - -	6 cts. per lb.
Boston "	- - -	5 cts. per lb.
Water "	- - -	4 cts. per lb.
Ginger Cakes	- - -	25 cts. per 100.
Ginger Cakes, large size, 33 cts. per 100.		

For orders amounting to five barrels and upwards, ten per cent deduction allowed off all articles except Ginger Cakes at 25 cts. per 100.
J. C. COOPER,
N. E. corner Walnut and Water streets,
m6 d1* CINCINNATI.

New Embroideries---New Lace Goods
CHEAPER THAN EVER AT THE
Cheap Lace Store!
JUST received—
Infants' Embroidered Robes
" Lace Caps;
Valencia Lace Collars;
" Sets, very cheap;
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Black Guipure, Brussels, and French Lace, etc.;
In great variety and at low prices at
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'S,
m3 d&b 309 Fourth street.

WOODEN WARE—
50 dozen fancy Buckets;
100 do blue and red Buckets;
60 do brass bound and plain Cedar Buckets;
30 do Cedar Churns; for sale by
VERRY & CO., 618 Main st.
m6

YELLOW SUGARS—
20 bbls Yellow Sugar;
5 bbls very fine Porto Rico;
Received this day and for sale cheap by
TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.
m6

REFINED SUGARS—40 bbls Lovering's Crushed, D. Powdered, and Granulated sugar received this day and for sale by
TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.
m6

STAR CANDLES—500 boxes Star Candles just received and for sale by
TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.
m6

NAILS—150 kegs assorted sizes for sale by
TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.
m6

G. D. CAPS—2 cases G. D. Caps just received and for sale by
TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.
m6

Elegant Stock
FINE CLOTHING:
Military Dress Suits;
Military Fatigue Suits;
Sky blue Cassimere Pants;
Military Vests, &c.
Also a superior stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.
Full stock just opened at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.,
a25 opposite the National.

Improve Your Sight.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES, in gold, silver, and steel frames, at the *OPTICAL STAND* in
L. A. CIVILL'S Store,
431 South Main street,
6 doors above Fifth st.
☞ Constantly on hand superior Field Glasses and a full line of Optical Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments. Sold wholesale and retail. may8

A Good Home Offered.
WANTED—A good FARM HAND, with his wife, to live on a fine farm in Illinois. Call at the law office of G. P. O'Donnell, 13 Court Place, at 12 noon.
m8 d1*

House Wanted.
The advertiser wishes to lease a comfortable Dwelling, with eight or ten rooms, in a central portion of the city. Address Drawer 48 Post-office.
m8 d3*

Carpets! Carpets!
Floor Oil-Cloths!
India and Cocoa Matting!
Curtain Materials!
Rugs, Mats, &c.!
Now supply in receipt at
GEO. W. SMALL'S
Carpeting and House-Furnishing Room,
No. 327 Main st., south side,
3 doors west of Bank of Louisville.
☞ Terms cash. Positively NO CREDIT. m6

TENNESSEE MONEY WANTED.
A FEW thousand dollars Planters' and Union Money wanted, this day, to complete an order, for which I will pay seventy-five cents. A. BLAND,
m6 d3 493 Main street, near Fourth.

HOUSE OF REFUGE AND PARK.
THE following gentlemen, elected as Managers of the above institution, will please meet at the office of the "Water Company" on Tuesday next, the 6th, at 4 P. M., for organization and other purposes, to wit: Wm Terry, Hugh Irvine, M. A. Bowling, T. T. S reve, C. Ormsby, C. E. Bullitt, F. Hutchings, Stewart Robinson, J. H. Heywood, J. B. Kinkead, A. Graham, Abraham Hite, W. T. Haggen, D. P. Faulds, and J. L. Browning.
m5 d2 T. T. SHREVE, Pres't. B. of M. of H. of R.

DESERTED
FROM the Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (Col. Wm. P. Boone) at Camp John R. Temple, near Nelson, Ky., on the 21st day of April, 1862, CHARLES REEP, age 28, height 5 feet 9½ inches, weight 161 pounds, dark complexion; enlisted at Louisville on the 10th of October, 1861; has a family living near Milton, Ky.
Also, JOHN BREWSTER, age 18, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 138 pounds, dark complexion; no family; enlisted at Louisville, Ky., on the 9th October, 1861; his relatives live in Bullitt county, Ky.
All Keep and Receiver, belonged to company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and left in company. The usual reward will be paid for their apprehension and return to their Regiment or confinement in the nearest Barracks.
COL. W. P. BOONE,
m5 d3 Commanding Twenty-eighth Reg't Ky. Vols.

WANTED!
FEATHERS BEESWAX GINSENG
FBG
For which we will pay the market price in
CASH.
R. A. HOLDEN & Co.
67 Vine Street, Cincinnati.
mar6 d3m

OCULIST AND AURIST.
PARTIAL Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Catarrh, and all diseases and affections of the organs of
SIGHT AND HEARING,
successfully treated by
H. RAILS SMITH, M. D.,
Office 368 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.
Read the following certificates:

BOWLING GREEN, May 12, 1860.
I can cheerfully say that Dr. Smith has greatly relieved me from total deafness, deafness in which only has my hearing been improved under his treatment, but my general health also.
WM. C. PERRY.

BOWLING GREEN, Feb. 1, 1860.
I am eighty years of age, and have been almost totally deaf for many years. Dr. Smith, with very mild treatment, has almost completely restored my hearing to me, and greatly improved my general health.
ESTHER JONES

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Dr. Smith has restored my hearing in my left ear, after six years of total deafness.
G. W. SHROCDER.

BOWLING GREEN, May 13, 1860.
Dr. Smith, with very mild treatment, has completely relieved me of a roaring in the head of fifteen years' duration, and considerably improved my hearing.
W. J. HOBSON.

HARRODSBURG, Aug. 12, 1859.
With much pleasure, I bear testimony to the skill of Dr. H. R. Smith, in the treatment of my daughter for deafness, accompanied with a discharge from the ear. He has effected a complete cure, and gladly recommend him to the afflicted as a gentleman and physician.
J. W. DUNCAN,

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10, 1859.
Dr. Smith, with very mild treatment, has improved my hearing. I have been partially deaf for twenty-three years. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Smith to all similarly afflicted.
G. T. ELSTONE
m5 d&wtf

NOTICE.
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A copy, attest: LUD. McCOY, Jr., Clerk.
Persons holding stock either by assignment of receipts or scrip, by presenting the same to the President, T. P. Linthicum, in Bardstown, can have the same renewed and use to their credit on the books of the Company.
m5 d3&w1 T. P. LINTHICUM, Pres't.

D. C. HEISKELL
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, and is selling very cheap for cash.
m5 d6*

REMOVAL.
OLD RELIABLE,
Regularly appointed Agent for L. M., C., C., & C., and Erie Railway Co's,
HAS removed to D. S. Benedict & Son's, Main street, Bridgeport, Indiana, to which point from New York, call and ascertain rates which are as low as by any other route, and we can make better time.
J. C. BUCKLEY.
m3 d3* Ag't L. M., C., C., & C., and Erie R. R. Co's.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
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E. Scheffer is alone authorized to settle the debts of the late firm.
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W. H. FAGAN.

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E. SCHEFFER.
m3 b3m N. S. Market st., bet. First and Floyd.

FRANK ERSKINE.
SHELBY COLLEGE & SUPPLEMENTARY
Lottery Office,
No. 309 Jefferson st., near Third.
For Tickets in the above Lotteries call on or address
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CARL BARKLEY. ROBT. S. EVANS.
BARKLEY & EVANS,
Collect, Bounty, and Arrears
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No. 429 south side Jefferson st., second door east of Fifth.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS attended to. Soldiers, Widows, and Heirs for all Wars from 1776 to 1862.
may1 d3m

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GREAT BARGAINS will be offered, as it is very important the entire stock should be sold.
Terms Cash. Opposite Bank of Kentucky.
m1 d3

LOST,
BY a careless draysman, 3 bales of SHEETING, 1 bbl of SPANISH WHITING, and a small quantity of GLUE, sent to the Fork House at Jeffersonville. The undersigned would be glad to find out the draymen that took the goods, or if any one has received them they will confer a favor by letting me know where they are.
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W. C. WHITAKER,
m1 d6* Col. 6th Ky. Vols.

NOTICE.
Commissioners' Office, Louisville, April 23, 1862.
THE Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, May 3, 1862, for the erection of a Bridge over Beargrass creek, on the Shelbyville road, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Commissioners.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board.
ap23 d6 JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 State Street, Boston,
INSURES LIVES ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.
NET accumulation exceeding $2,000,000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1845—settled in cash or by addition to policy.
Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.
LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.

Hon. W. F. Bullock,	Col. P. B. Atwood.
R. Burge, Esq.,	Abraham Hite, Esq.,
A. Rawson, Esq.,	A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq.,	George Davis, Esq.

J. L. DANFORTH, Agent
Office in Newcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
m27 d&wtf Aug13, 1862.

Shelby College Lottery
AND
Library Association Co.
TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY and in the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMPANY'S Supplementary Drawings from the following licensed Venders in Louisville, Ky:
THOMAS G. ASH,
No. 148 Fourth st., below Main.
H. T. ASH,
No. 331 Market st.
JARRETT & BELL,
No. 401 Market st., above Preston.
CHAS. N. CORRE,
No. 316 Fifth st., below Jefferson.
R. DeHART,
No. 519 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth.
W. B. ERSKINE,
No. 115 Third st., in Old Post-office Buildings.
FRANK ERSKINE,
No. 309 Jefferson st., near Third.
PHIL. E. GRAY,
No. 304 Jefferson st., above Floyd.
J. H. GAMBLE,
No. 318 Market st., between Third and Fourth.
C. LANDRAM,
No. 306 First street.
G. MOORE,
Fourth st., under National Hotel.
JNO. McMAHAN,
No. 505 Market st., above Shelby.
H. O. MERCER,
No. 408 Third st.
THOS. PAYNE & W. F. MEYER,
Fifth st., between Main and Market.
S. N. STELLE,
Market st., two doors below Fifth.
M. C. TULLY,
No. 318 second st., between Main and Market.
D. F. WRIGHT,
No. 111 Third st., near Jefferson.
W. F. WADE,
No. 615 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.
☞ Shelby College Lottery—Manager's Office No. 231 Main street.
☞ Library Association Company's Manager's Office No. 346 Jefferson street. ap29 d16m

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Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1845—settled in cash or by addition to policy.
Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 3 A. M.

NAME THE EDITION.—We receive letters daily from subscribers, directing us to make changes in the matter of mailing their papers, but such correspondents frequently fail to name the edition of the paper to which they are subscribers. There are four distinct editions of the Journal, to each of which there are many thousand subscribers. The correspondent will see at once that, if he should fail to name the particular edition to which he is a subscriber, the finding of his name will involve a protracted search, and the consumption of much time.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—*Criminal Term—Monday, May* 5.—This tribunal, the Hon. P. B. Muir presiding, convened for the regular term today.

The following grand jury was qualified: W. A. Buchanan, foreman; Geo. H. Cary, McGill Robertson, Andrew Low, W. F. Pettit, Lewis Jefferson, H. J. Peters, A. McBride, R. K. White, S. S. Hazleton, J. B. Grier, Thos. C. Shacks, Edward Stokes, Wm. Jarvis, and Jas. Malone.

Nolle prosequis were entered in the cases of the following persons: Benj. Lunt, Jr., three cases for murder; Jas. McBride, Geo. Watson, two cases for arson; Alex. C. Wilson, passing counterfeit money; Henry Self and Wm. Burns, larceny; Albert Anderson and Ellen Coy, larceny.

The following cases were continued: Patrick E. Kelly, malicious shooting; Jas. Gorsuch, larceny; Benj. Nicholson, malicious shooting; Joshua A. Penton, malicious shooting; Henry Allen, obtaining property under false pretences; Henry Lewis and Geo. Thompson, larceny; Wm. Buffin, larceny; Peter Reider, larceny; John H. Miller and Johnson, John Reardon, and Jas. Myers, larceny; Robert Ellis, larceny; Michael Gallagher and Morgan O'Brien, larceny.

The charges against Perry and Potts were dismissed.

The following cases were set for trial:

Tuesday—Chas. Miller, Ellen Curry, Bingham, Hillman, and H. Palmer. Wednesday—Collingwood, Douglas, Terrell, and Crumbaugh. Thursday—Samuel Ronk, Sampson, and Stinger. Friday—Mary Goeler. Saturday—Strader.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT—*Monday, May* 5.—The following docket cases, in which the Commonwealth was complainant, were called in the City Court yesterday:

John Tierney, warrant for selling liquor to a slave. Continued.

Jos. Ricler, indictment for an assault on Wm. Gillmore. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

Peter Klick, indictment for an assault on Mary A. Powers. Fined $5.

A. Forst and Geo. Barr, indictment for an assault on Pat Nyland. Verdict one cent.

Elizabeth Moore, indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Verdict $20.

Henry Stern, indictment for keeping a tippling-house without license. Verdict $20.

John Lentz, indictment for keeping a tippling house without license. Verdict $20.

Geo. Barr, indictment for an assault on James Donohoe. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

Wm. Smith, indictment for an assault on Timothy Smith. Verdict one cent.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—We are requested by the Mayor to give notice to the following persons that soldiers' letters have been left with him for distribution, which they will call at his office and get: Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Miss Sallie T. Campbell, Mrs. C. J. Baker, Morgan Welch, Rev. Father Nevin, New Albany, Indiana, John Mulcahy, Miss Margaret Leuman, Miss Ann McVey, George Decler, Mrs. Mary Geagan, Rev. Father Bax, Rev. Father Joyce for Dennis Nellygar, Mrs. Catharine Martin, Mrs. G. Kendall, Mrs. M. McQuigg, Mrs. Sterr, Valentine Frank, Mrs. Catharina Craggs, Zachariah Roestler, Mrs. Paulina Shockley, Mrs. Mary Moran, Dennis Monday, Mrs. Mary Ann Burmingham.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.—Mr. F. S. J. Ronald, of the Ninth Street Warehouse, sold yesterday a hogshead of tobacco raised by Mr. R. C. Dance, for the unprecedented price of $27 50 per hundred. It was bought by Musselman & Son for their celebrated AAA and XL brand. Mr. R. also sold on the same occasion a hogshead raised by James Brooks, for $19 25, which was bought by Mr. R Burge. Both lots were shipped from Paducah, Ky.

☞We have received another rebel pike, and a very fine one. It is a present to us from our old Louisville friend, Capt. D. C. Stone, of Stone's battery, and was captured by him on the field of Shiloh. It is one of four hundred and fifty taken from the Mississippi Tigers on Tuesday, when General Sherman made his reconnoitering excursion, in which Stone's battery accompanied him. The whole number of these pikes taken at Shiloh was nearly a thousand.

☞Mrs. Nannette B. Smith, President of the Soldiers' Aid Association, has received from Dr. F. H. Gibson (druggist, Green street, opposite the Post-office) a variety of medicinal and useful articles for sick soldiers. This appropriate donation will be properly distributed. In behalf of the afflicted recipients, the President of the association tenders her cordial thanks to the generous donors.

FOURTH WARD UNION MEETING.—The Union voters of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at Appolo Hall, corner of First and Jefferson streets, at half past seven o'clock this evening, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the Ward in the Board of Aldermen. A full attendance is desired.

☞ Lieut. W. T. Graves, who has been serving as Aid to Gen. Nelson, and was in the battle of Shiloh, has been assigned to duty in the Second Regiment United States Artillery. The most of this regiment is now with Gen. McClellan, and probably in full chase after the evacuating rebels on the peninsula of Yorktown.

THEATRE.—The sisters Misses Emma and Ada Webb appear this evening in the drama of Smike, from Dickens's novel of Nicholas Nickleby, Miss Emma personating Smike, and Miss Ada the part of Miss Squeers; after which Miss Ada performs five parts in the protean farce of the Manager's Daughter.

☞Gen. Jerry T. Boyle, who, with his brigade, won distinction in the battle of Shiloh, is in this city. We are much gratified to receive the assurance that his health has been nearly restored, and that he hopes to be in condition to join his command in a short time.

☞Among the prisoners removed from the military prison in this city to Camp Chase yesterday were Messrs. R. M. Numley and T. D. W. Tribble, citizens, who were arrested at Somerset, Ky., on the 5th of April, on the charge of aiding the rebellion.

☞The Moderator of the Seventh Ward Soldiers' Aid Society hereby requests all the members to convene at the house of Mr. John Cochran, on Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. Business of interest will be brought before the Society.

☞ We are requested to say that J. G. Bales declines to make the canvass for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, feeling grateful for the many manifestations of kind friends.

☞ If the Federal army is an anaconda that of the rebels is an eel, and one that is very hard to hold. We can never grab it but it somehow wriggles out of our clutch, as at Columbus, Bowling Green, Nashville, Manassas, and Yorktown.

☞There were last evening but eight rebel prisoners in charge of Capt. Dillard at the Fifth street prison, three of whom are reported sick.

☞ Alex. Maas and John Simrall were sworn as attorneys yesterday to practice in the Jefferson Circuit Court.

☞The grand jury of the city court will meet on Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

PRISONERS TO BE TRIED.—We give below a list of the names of prisoners to be tried during the present term of the Criminal Court:

John M. Callingwood,	Victor Seudrum*,
Ed. Campson,	Barney Hines,
Henry Wright alias Parmer,	Abois Stinger*,
James Terrill (f. m. c.),	Hautman Kramer*,
Charles Miller,	Jacob Hau-man, Sr.,
Pat Smith,	Jacob Hau-man, Jr.*,
Cornelius Benjamin,	Barney Myers,
Charles Smith,	John Williamson,
Sam'l Ronk,	Julia Hamaugh,
Wm. Hillman,	Edward Brown,
Wm. Stevenson*,	Pat Kavanaugh,
Eli Crumbaugh,	William Henry,
J. H. Montgomery*,	James Thompson,
Ellen Curray*,	L. B. Wright,
L. O. Wood,	Mike Farrell,
W. P. Sherwood,	Dennis O'Briant,
George Porter,	Frank Evans*,
Jackson Page (f. m. c.)	Elijah* (slave),
Pat Monahan*,	Lewis Weaver,
Terry Burns*,	John Dubois.

The names of those who are at large upon bail are marked *.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

GENERAL MITCHEL'S OCCUPATION OF BRIDGEPORT, ALA.—WIDOW CREEK CROSSED BY A PONTOON BRIDGE OF COTTON BALES—NOT A SINGLE UNION CASUALTY—THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS AND TWO CANNON TAKEN—REBEL LOSS ABOUT SEVENTY.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., April 30, 1862.

Bridgeport exists only in name, unless you can call a town of three inhabited houses an existing village. On the map you will find it designating the point of crossing of the Tennessee by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, at a point ten or eleven miles east of Stevenson and twenty-eight miles west of Chattanooga. But the war has made it one of the most important points in this part of the country, and given it a strategic value which has made it of some importance. At least Gen. Mitchel appeared to so consider it, and has, in consequence, made a descent upon and taken it.

I wrote you last from Decatur, giving you an account of the operations south of the river. The place was evacuated on Sunday, the 27th, and the splendid railroad bridge burned. On the day before we left Decatur two well known gentlemen of Louisville reached there with passes from Gen. Buell. They were Messrs. John Bell, of Garvin, Bell, & Co., and R. A. Curd, of Thos. H. Hunt & Co. The former was endeavoring to reach his wounded brother in Beauregard's army at Corinth, and the latter desired to go to Florence. We left them in Decatur, and having destroyed the bridge, I suppose they are there still or gone further South.

On Monday I pushed forward and managed to reach Stevenson. Gen. Mitchel, with Col. Sill's Ninth brigade, had begun the march the day before, and, by constructing a bridge three hundred feet long of cotton bales, had managed during Sunday to cross Widow Creek with his whole brigade and two pieces of Capt. Loomis's artillery. This bridge is one of the most masterly pieces of mechanism which has yet been devised, and displays some of the wonderful and original resources which Gen. Mitchel has at hand. He is not only one of the most ingenious but one of the most enterprising Generals in the United States volunteer army, and fully deserves the additional star which has been placed by Congress on his *passant*. The bridge to which I refer was built in the following manner: Two cotton bales were first placed end to end, and then firmly and securely bound together by running rails under the ropes, which, difficult as it may at first appear in a tightly packed bale, was found entirely praticable. Two others were bound in the same way and placed ten feet distant in the stream, being bound by ropes to the old bridge and to the trees. Boards were then placed from bale to bale. In this manner sixty-six bales were placed, affording a pontoon bridge of strength sufficient to bear any weight likely to be placed upon it. The bales looked not unlike the pontoon bridge boats in general use, and, but for its serpentine course, the bridge would have had the usual appearance of a pontoon bridge.

On Monday night, Col. Sill's brigade was attacked by the advance of the rebels, but they were repulsed without any loss on our part. Gen. Mitchel appeared on Tuesday morning, with the Third Ohio, Col. Beatty, and determined, though the brigade of Gen. Lytle had not come up, to march on Bridgeport and carry out the plans which it now appears he had deliberately formed after a careful survey of the country.

The march was one of great difficulty. The artillery had to be dragged by hand and over the railroad, endangering the safety of the ammunition by jolting over the cross-ties. But at last the march ended, and at four o'clock our advance came upon the advance of the rebels, on the eastward bank of a small stream about four miles from Bridgeport. The Thirty-third Ohio, in the advance, immediately engaged the rebels, and a sharp fire of musketry was heard in our front for some time.

No sooner had the firing become pretty general than, changing the course of his march, General Mitchell turned to the left and marched a mile across the country. Here he struck a dirt road, which we learned led to Bridgeport, and ran nearly parallel with the railroad. The brigade now took up their line of march for Bridgeport, at which point they arrived about six o'clock. The road, when nearing the town, ascended a sloping hill, probably twenty feet high, the top of which was within five or six hundred yards of the enemy's works. At the foot of this hill, and on either side of the road, the line of battle was formed, and the whole column moved up the hill. No sooner had they appeared on the crest than Capt. Loomis sent a couple of messengers in the shape of cannister into the mass of rebels below. Their arms were stacked along the line of rifle pits, and two pieces of artillery were visible on a little fort to their left. The men, after the first alarm, had engaged in cooking supper, and it was while in the midst of the delightful enjoyment of disposing of their supper that the rebels received their first astonishment. The consternation which followed the explosion was wonderful and incomprehensible by persons who were eye-witnesses of it. The majority sprang for and grasped their weapons instinctively, but many ran in every direction. Half a dozen or so ran toward us, and were made prisoners, coming almost within our lines before discovering their mistake. Those who at first were disposed to rally, caught the panic after a second round of cannister. At the same moment Gen. Mitchell ordered an advance with charged bayonets, and away the column went in fine style. But the rebels did not meet the charge. They fled, dragging their two pieces of artillery, and on reaching the further shore fired the bridge. Captain Loomis continued to pour in shell after shell upon them, and they fast disappeared in the screening woods beyond the river.

In the meantime the rebel advance, hearing the firing at Bridgeport, and supposing that Gen. Mitchell had flanked them, came down the railroad to engage in the battle. As soon as the enemy had disappeared on the farther shore of the river, the artillery was brought forward into the entrenchments, so that when the rebels made their appearance it was to find Gen. Mitchell's forces drawn up in line of battle to receive them. They came forward in double quick time and splendid style, and when but about three hundred yards distant Capt. Loomis opened upon them, and the second stampede began. They dashed away in every direction, with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

The victory was now complete. We had captured over three hundred prisoners at sunrise this morning, and I am told their killed and wounded will reach sixty-five or seventy. The men crossed the river during the night and brought away the two pieces of artillery of the rebels. The bridge is not entirely destroyed, and can be used for crossing. Two regiments are now beyond the river. SPARTA.

☞A Pittsburg Landing correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette states, that on the 29th ult. our army, from morning until evening, was slowly advancing towards Corinth. At an early hour, Gen. Lew Wallace's division, on the extreme right, began skirmishing with the enemy, and continued to do so for a couple of hours. A few were wounded in Wallace's command. The rebels fled, leaving eight or ten of their number prisoners. Gen. Wallace, during the day, reached and occupied the little village of Monterey, eight miles from Corinth. Gen. Buell's command pushed forward rapidly towards the latter place, and held the extreme front. Forty-two wounded rebels were found by the road in a hospital, and brought in for attendance. Many will die from the malpractice they received at the hands of their own surgeons. The Federal and rebel pickets rested at night distant from each other only 500 yards. Deserters stated Beauregard was evacuating Corinth and falling back to Grand Junction.

☞ The spirit of the robber Floyd has been infused into Governor Letcher, who has issued a proclamation invoking Virginia to form guerilla parties in that portion of the State from which the rebel armies have been expelled by Banks and Fremont. On the other hand, the loyal citizens of that region invoke Gen. Fremont to hang every guerilla he catches. The notice which Gen. Halleck issued, to the effect that he would hang all guerillas who fell into his hands, soon freed Missouri from all predatory bands, cow boys, and skinners.

☞ The Richmond and Norfolk papers hint at treason in the surrender of New Orleans. They charge the rebel Congress with adjourning through fright, and deny the intended abandonment of Virginia in a tone implying apprehension of such a course.

☞We presume Gen. Polk is still alive, though reported dead, as a correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says that no officer during the war has displayed more valor than he did at Shiloh, and that it is a great wonder he was not killed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT—*Monday, May* 5.—This tribunal, the Hon. Andrew Monroe presiding, was in session yesterday.

The following settled accounts were returned, approved by the court, and ordered to be recorded:

J. J. Talbott, guardian of Sarah E. and Wm. F. Jones; Geo. W. Morris, administrator of Raney Williams; Almira Bryant, guardian of Francis B., Anna A., and James D. Bryant; D. S. Chambers, guardian of Alice and Annie Chambers; B. H. Paslick, guardian of John and Geo. Oesling; Milton W. Curry, administrator of John Grotsinger; Thomas M. Buler, guardian of Joseph Terry; Noah Hobbs, guardian of Henry, Noah, Malissa, James, Lucretia, and Cassandra Hobbs; Thomas B. Miller, guardian of Samuel Kennedy; J. H. Liedsebergor, guardian of Sallie, Anna, May, and George Lindenberger; R. T. Durrett, administrator of John T. Horton; R. A. Seaton, guardian of James Rose; Theobald Bentz, administrator of Mary Marratt; same, guardian of Henry, Mary, Alice, and Edward Marratt; Theo. Brown, guardian of George, Mary A., and James B. Forman; Joseph P. Gheen, school commissioner for this county; Wm. S. Vernon, trustee of Grace V. Noad; same, guardian of Vernon and Frank Noad; same, administrator of Grace V. Noad.

J. W. Buford filed his petition for tavern license at the "Cross Roads."

R. N. Barbour, H. H. Buffenmeyer, J. Anthony, and others filed remonstrance against tavern license to Thomas Lee.

On motion of —— Hawes, viewers were appointed to view the proposed change in Funk's Mill road.

The following settled accounts were filed and continued thirty days for exceptions: E. G. Taylor, guardian of Robert Hord; Eliza Elwang, administratrix of Wm. Elwang.

Laura Robinson and Louisa Robinson came into Court and selected S. A. Atchison as their guardian.

Jacob Weber appointed surveyor of Mann's Lick road, in place of Fritz Ruymaker.

Ormsby Gray qualified as administrator, with will annexed, of Mrs. Mary O. Gray; Isham Henderson security.

Com'th of Kentucky vs. H. Woodruff, rule laid over one week.

The will of James B. Hughes proved and ordered to record.

Arthur Brown appointed guardian of Narbonne Alexina Galt; Mrs. E. M. Galt security.

Frank Alfred Parker bound to Wm. J. Adams until twenty-one years old.

On petition of Geo. H. Parker, the name of his son Frank Alfred Parker is changed to Frank Alfred Adams.

John Snyder had license to keep a tavern at his house six miles from Louisville on the River road.

Christ. Haupt filed petition for a tavern license at "Strube's Garden."

Samuel Stevenson (f. m. c.), indictment for an assault on Ann Talbott; verdict $175.

Ellen Kellebut, indictment for renting house to an improper person; continued.

A number of cases were continued.

☞A Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says Gov. Harvey's body was recovered about sixty miles below Pittsburg Landing. It was first discovered by some lads, who informed a negro woman, who drew the body out of the stream, and after rifling the pockets of $300, a watch, pencil, &c., buried it. The facts coming to the knowledge of Mr. Singleton of Britt's Landing, he caused the body to be exhumed, and by dint of mingled promise and threat obtained the valuables and papers. These fully established its identity and he sent them with the body to the Major of the 16th Wisconsin, at Pittsburg, by the steamer Lady Pike. The body arrived at Cairo Saturday evening, on the steamer Lacrosse, and was received by Perry H. Smith, of Appleton, and the Governor's brother, J. S. Harvey, of Chicago, both of whom left on Sunday for Chicago with the remains.

☞A call appears in the Nashville Union, numerously signed by a large number of the best citizens of the State, for a public meeting, to be held at the capitol, on Monday next, in favor of the restoration of the former relations of the State to the Federal Union. We are gratified to see the names of Johnson, Peyton, Campbell, Stokes, Hall, Trimble, and others, which are the synonyms of loyalty and unswerving fidelity to the Union, in this list. It is the first important step towards the reorganization of the State government and the inauguration of measures to punish those, who, after involving Tennessee in the mazes of rebellion, fled most cowardly from the whirlwind they had invoked. Our heart swells with gratitude to see that the noble citizens of our sister State appreciate the blessings of the old Union and are resolved to re-open and renew their former friendly relations with it.

"NO HOPE LEFT."—The Memphis Argus is disheartened. It says if Corinth is lost "the patriotic people of the Southwest, who have so nobly contributed to the establishment of Southern independence, may as well relinquish their hopes of success, and prepare to quietly yield a quiet submission to Northern despotism. With an enemy's army at our right, untrammeled and unimpaired, with New Orleans in the possession of the Lincolnites, and their victorious boats descending the river above us, and with another force penetrating the wilds of Arkansas, seeking to reach this point, there is really no hope left."

☞The Richmond Dispatch, of April 23, says that it is believed John Minor Botts, who was still in confinement, was to be sent south.

THE MONITOR.—The rebels persist in calling the Monitor the "Yankee cheese box." Perhaps they don't like a certain "whey" she has.
Nashville Union.

The same idea has oc cur'd to us. The runnet of that cheese forms a concrete which is *mitey* indigestible.

INQUEST No. 319—Held at Portland, on the 5th inst., over the body of an unknown man, found floating in the river near the ferry landing. Verdict—Came to his death from drowning.
J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

P. S.—Since the above inquest, the body has been recognized by a sister as that of Michael Hatchens, aged about 24 years, of Irish nativity, and in steamboat service.
J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

INQUEST No. 350.—Held at same place and day over the body of an unknown colored man, about 30 years of age, of medium size, and dressed as a boat-hand. Verdict—"Came to his death from drowning." J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BILIOUS FEVER.—This dangerous disease is immediately nipped in the bud by a timely use of these anti-febrile and corrective medicines; they purify the secretions of the liver, renovate the stomach, and cleanse the blood. Thousands who have sunk beneath the violence of this fever have been restored to health by the use of these remedies, after all other means had failed. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 62c, and $1 per box. 172
m5 d6&w1

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 29th ult., at Calvary Church, New York, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, Mr. CHARLES C. LEEAS, of New York, to Miss BLANCHE ROSALIE RAPHAEL, daughter of the late Isaac Raphael, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky.

DIED,

In this city, Sunday, May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., Lieut. Francis Moreno, Company A, Orleans Guards, from New Orleans, La.
[New Orleans papers please copy.]

On Monday evening, 5th inst., at the Louisville Hotel, Mr. Charles H. Lewis, (many years book-keeper of that establishment) in the 35th year of his age.
His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Louisville Hotel.

On the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., in Louisville Marine Hospital, GEORGE R. COOKE, late of New York, clerk to Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
New York papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

At a call meeting of Breckinridge Lodge No. 67, held in the Lodge-room at Hardinsburg, Breckinridge Co., Ky., on the 24th day of April, A. L. 5862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow citizen, JO. ALLEN, Esq., who died last night about 10 o'clock, in his 88th year. For nearly sixty years he held the clerkship of our county and circuit with distinguished ability. An early pioneer, he died the oldest citizen, but one, in our county, and was one of the oldest Masons in this part of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That whilst we bow with submission to the Divine will, we still deplore the loss of our aged and esteemed brother. He has gone from amongst us full of years, and has left a record honorable and just in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That in the circumstances of his life and death, we recognize the merciful hand of the Great Disposer of events in permitting him to live like the patriarchs of old, and to pass away so soon after his aged and amiable consort, Mrs. Margaret Allen, who died on the 20th of February, 1862, at 5 o'clock in the morning, in her 84th year, with whom he had lived more than sixty years, and having lived together so long, it was fitting that together they should enter into their rest.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, that these proceedings be entered upon the records of our Lodge, that we tender our sincere sympathies to the relatives of our deceased brother, and that the Secretary be required to present to Col. Alf. Allen a copy of these proceedings.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Louisville Journal, with the request that they be republished in the Democrat and Frankfort Commonwealth.
JAMES G. HASWELL,
WM. A. BARTON,
G. P. JOLLY.

The old pioneers are fast passing away. John Allen fell in the defence of his country, at River Raisin, in 1813; and his brother, in 1862, spoke fitting words for his country in the dying hour: "Tell me of no defeats! Are the armies of the Union victorious?"
J. G. H.

Notices of the Day.

WILLOW BASKETS.—A large and handsome assortment just received at J. SUES'S.

PALM LEAF FANS.—A neat article—at J. SUES'S.

☞ An excellent assortment of dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, and hosiery, will be sold at auction this (Tuesday) morning, by L. Kahn & Co., 404, Main street. Merchants wishing to buy goods low will do well by attending the sale.

☞Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. will sell this morning (Tuesday) at ten o'clock an invoice of dry good, hosiery, and Misses' and children's fine straw hats and bonnets. At eleven o'clock, to close a consignment, three hundred and fifty lots of gents' and boys' summer clothing, a good line of black lasting, drap d'ete, and spring cassimere coats will be included in the lot.

FAMILY COAL.—Kellogg has received, especially for the retail sales, a barge of the celebrated "Gumbert" coal, which is unsurpassed for family purposes. Notwithstanding its great merit, Mr. Kellogg is selling the coal at the same rates at which the ordinary Pittsburg is sold.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. Rufus R. Chappell, last heard from at Russellville, Ky., where he was acting in the capacity of telegraph operator, went South with the Confederate army when it evacuated Kentucky, and is reported to have died at Decatur, Ala., sometime in March. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his distressed mother and relatives. Address L. S. Bartlett, Louisville, Ky.

Proclamation.

All persons owning or having dogs are hereby notified to confine them within their premises for the space of sixty days from this date. Any persons refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs. J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 31, 1862. m5 d2m

☞Buy Gold Pens, Cases, Holders, &c., at the manufactory and save much money. Gold Pens repointed for 50c. Pens can be sent safely by mail. Three cent stamps good change. Orders by mail promptly attended to. R. C. HILL, late Barnes & Hill, Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
N. B. Stencil Brands cut as usual. a30 dtf

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.—Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial affections should never fail to put one of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough Lozenges in the mouth before going into a cold or foggy atmosphere. They are a great protection to the throat.
m5 d2&w1

☞Fifty willow wagons and nursery chairs just received at J. SUES'.

FLYING TOPS FOR BOYS.—Another lot just received and for sale at wholesale and retail at
a30 J. SUES'.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—We buy and sell on commission all kinds of produce, and from our knowledge and long experience in the business, we feel confident that we can give satisfaction. Shippers of cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses, rice, turpentine, pork, lard, flour, &c., &c., that wish the benefits of the New York markets, can have their goods forwarded to responsible houses, and to such we will make *liberal* cash advances here if required. All goods to be sold in this market will be sold on arrival, and, if possible, at the highest market price, and proceeds at once remitted.

Orders for purchasing Goods, Produce, &c., solicited. Articles for reshipment forwarded with despatch at lowest rates.
CLIFFORD & CO.,
General Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
a29 dtf No. 226 Main street.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Jas. M. Ladd, No. 331 Main street, between Third and Fourth, south side, who, having made an arrangement with a manufacturing house East to furnish him with the new styles for the retail trade as they come out, is now fully prepared to furnish his friends and the public generally with almost any style or quality of hats and caps they may desire. Strangers visiting the city will find a desirable stock at this house. He earnestly solicits a share of the public patronage, being convinced that he can sell as low for cash as any other house in the city.
ap1 dtm

☞Gulbria Brothers have in store a large stock of extra brands Bourbon whisky. They deal exclusively in pure, copper-distilled Bourbon. Orders solicited. Main st., near Sixth. a18 d1m

APPELLATE JUDGE.—We are authorized to announce George R. Yeaman, of Daviess county, as a candidate for the Appellate Judgeship in the Fourth District. m5 d&wte

DICKINSON, PRICE, AND BISHOP, OF CINCINNATI.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this firm, who deal largely in all sorts of hats, and at low prices. The advertisement will be found under the special notice head. a3 d6w

☞ In our business column this morning we publish the conspicuous card of H. W. Wilkes, who has removed his establishment from Fourth street to No. 406 Main, below Fourth, where he has added various new branches to his old business, as will be seen by reference to the card which enumerates many very useful and desirable articles that are much needed in the manufacturing community and cannot be found elsewhere. m21 d2iw&weow3m

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ We wish to say to our friends among the army sutlers—and their name is legion—that they should never be without a supply of Perry Davis's Pain-killer, the greatest medicine of the age. Every soldier wants it; the army surgeons want it; the wagoners and farriers want it; and all of our volunteer nurses—God bless them—we are told, never fail to have a supply when starting on their errands of mercy. It is put up in neat boxes of two dozen each, securely packed in sawdust. Can be transported over any road without danger of breaking. Wilson & Peter, Edw. Wilder, Rich & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, wholesale agents, Louisville; J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors, Cincinnati.
a11d&w2m

SAVE HIM IF YOU CAN.—Because he is a disgrace to himself and his family, and a pest to society. But you reply, "he is a drunkard." So he is, and hence deserves your pity; he is laboring under one of the worst of diseases, and must be treated medicinally. Do you inquire where a remedy can be found? We answer, at Raymond & Tyler's, 74 Fourth street, near Main, where the "Inebriates' Hope" is prepared, and sold at $1 50 per package, or 4 packages for $5. Orders by mail filled free of postage. a4 deod&weow

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of those invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them, is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature—by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. a29 d6&w1

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
G. B. TABB,
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
HAS NOW ON HAND AND RECEIVING DAILY
RICH DRESS GOODS;
RICH FRENCH ORGANDIES;
RICH FRENCH JACONETS;
PLAIN AND CHECKED MOZAMBIQUES,
EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES,
EMBROIDERED GRENADINES;
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CHINTZES,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
LACE MANTLES AND POINTS,
BOYS' WEAR in great variety;
HEAVY PLAID COTTONS;
HEAVY PLANTATION DRILLS;
HEAVY FARMERS' LINENS;
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS;
IRISH AND PILLOW LINENS;
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING;
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, AND SHADES.
FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH ONLY.
n28 j&b G. B. TABB.

Baby Buggies.

ALL kinds and sizes, of our own manufacture, for sale low at
ap14 dtf J. SUE'S.

SIX-TWIST TOBACCO—50 boxes Six-twist Tobacco just received and for sale by
m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

MR J. M. DAWSON.........Stage Manager
MR. THOS. J. CAREY.........Treasurer.

☞Second night of the engagement of the young, beautiful, and talented Artistes the WEBB SISTERS.

THIS EVENING (Tuesday), May 6, will be presented the beautiful Drama entitled SMIKE, dramatized from Dickens's great novel of Nicholas Nickleby—Smike, Miss Emma Webb; Miss Squeers, Miss Ada Webb.... To conclude with the laughable protean Farce entitled the MANAGER'S DAUGHTERS—5 different characters, with songs and dances, by Miss Adah Webb.

☞Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle 50 cts; Second Tier 25 cts; Gallery 10 cts.
☞Doors open at 7½ and Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
☞For particulars, see small bills.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. Spencer.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, KILLICKENICK SMOKING TOBACCO, MACKEREL, ESSENCE COFFEE, BOURBON WHISKY, ONION SETS, BROOMS, BLACKING, NUTS, AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

AT AUCTION

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-Rooms, No. 520 Main street, will be sold a small and desirable stock of the above articles.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m6 d1 Auctioneer.

By S. G. Henry & Co.

Special Notice to Furniture Buyers.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, May 8, at Auction-Rooms, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell, without reserve, for cash, a large and general stock of

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

The entire balance of stock in store. In the lot will be found—

Solid mahogany hair seat Chairs, various patterns; Sewing, Elizabeth, and large Rocking Chairs; Mahogany hair-seat Tete-a-Tete Sofas; Imitation rosewood and mahogany Toilet Bureaus; Marble slab Toilet Bureaus and Wash-Stands; Half canopy and French and beaded Bedsteads; Imitation rosewood, cherry, and walnut Wardrobes; Fancy Centre, Side, and Work Tables; with a great variety of other Furniture.

☞Owing to the increase of our Dry Goods and Shoe business, we find it impossible to attend to the sales of Furniture at our Auction-Rooms. We shall therefore close out all the consignments we have remaining on hand, commencing on next Thursday. The Furniture will be arranged on our lower floor, and will be sold by catalogue to the highest bidder. Persons about commencing housekeeping would do well to attend this sale.
m5 d4 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

2 DAYS' CATALOGUE SALE

BY L. KAHN & CO.,
No. 404 Main Street,
Will sell, as above,
On Tuesday, May 6,
COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A very large and desirable stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting in Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bleached Goods, a large line of Hosiery, and a beautiful line of white fancy, and Marseilles Shirts, together with a lot of Ready-Made Clothing.

On Wednesday

We will sell 550 lots Men's, Women', Misses', and Boys' SHOES and BOOTS of the very best make for retailing.

☞We invite the trade to this important sale. Every lot will be sold without reserve. This is an excellent stock of Goods.
Terms cash. L. KAHN & CO.,
m5 d3 Auctioneers.

Three Days' Auction Sale

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 6th, 7th, and 8th May, 1862,

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON TUESDAY, 6th May, at 10 A. M., without reserve, will be sold about 200 cases prime and extra prime BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS, embracing desirable lines of custom made Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses', and Children's stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at 10 A. M., without reserve, 100 lots prime Silver-Plated Ware, consisting of a general assortment of desirable articles; also 250 lots assorted Spring and Summer Dry Goods, including a large stock of notions, Small Wares, Dress Goods, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.; also 15 lots fine French work Collars; also 100 lots extra Silk Parasols for city trade.

ON THURSDAY, 8th May, at 10 A. M., without reserve, a large and desirable stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing extensive lines of Prints, Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, Cashmeres, Sattinets, Tailors' Piece Goods, Dress Goods, Underwear, Hoop Skirts, &c.

At 11 M., will be sold, without reserve, 500 lots superfine READY MADE CLOTHING, from the stock of an extensive house declining business, embracing Coats, Pants, and Vests of fine Cloth, Drap d'Ete, Linen, Alpaca, silk, Grenadine, Marseilles, Beach Drill, Cottonade, Cassimere, &c.

Also a small stock of Boys' and Children's custom made Clothing.

At 2½ P. M., 100 cases prime Boots and Shoes, 50 cases Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, &c.
Terms cash (bankable funds).
m5 d1 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. Spencer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of Jos. M. Abbott, southwest corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, the Furniture therein contained, in part as follows: Mahogany hair seat Sofa, marble-top Sideboard, Bureaus, Centre Tables and Wash-Stands, Bedsteads, Matt esses and Feather Beds, Carpets, China Ware, Cooking Range, Kitchen Furniture, and other articles in the housekeeping line.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
m5 d1 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Two Days' Cash Sale

Monday and Tuesday, May 5 & 6,

At 10 o'clock, at Auction Rooms.

ON TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock—
An invoice of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Prints.
Also an invoice of Gent's Summer Clothing;
Also an invoice of Misses' fine Straw Wear;
Also an invoice of fancy Satinets and Cassimeres;
Also an invoice of Children's and Infants' Hats and Plats.

☞City and country buyers will find many very desirable Goods in the above invoices, all of which will be sold without reserve for cash.
m3 d8 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers

Special Notices

WHAT CAN WOMAN DO IN WAR?

Much every way. But she cannot keep peace in the family without a bottle of Dead-Shot to kill off the bloodthirsty hordes of hungry Bed-Bugs that, uninvited, introduce themselves to her lodgers, to their great annoyance and disgust. Now is the time to use it. Kill 'em now! No family should be without it. The Dead Shot makes a clean sweep, renders peace certain by the annihilation of the enemy.

SOLD BY ALL THE DRUGGISTS.
Agents in Louisville, WILSON & PETER. m1 d1m

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

☞ Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. may1 deod&weowly

QUERY.

Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?

BECAUSE eminent chemists say so!
BECAUSE it contains no caustic compound!
BECAUSE it wears longer than any other!
BECAUSE it operates *instantaneously*!
BECAUSE it does not stain the skin!
BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the Hair!
BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes!
BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected.
BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS!

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50, and $3 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.
e17 deod&weowlm No. 1.

DICKINSON, PRICE, & BISHOP.

Wholesale Hat House.

FUR AND WOOL HATS, FINE AND COMMON PALM LEAF HATS, LEGHORN HATS, SHAKER HOODS.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S AND BOYS', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' STRAW GOODS, new styles, fresh in market, and bought for cash, and will be sold low to cash and prompt time buyers. Merchants will do well to examine our stock before buying.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guarantied.
DICKINSON, PRICE, & BISHOP.
102 and 104 Pearl st., between Vine and Race,
a3 d6w CINCINNATI, O.

150 BBLS CRUSHED, GRANULATED, AND REFINED YELLOW SUGAR just received and for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

100 BBLS PLANTATION AND SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

200 BAGS RIO COFFEE in linen sacks just received and for sale by
GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
m5 530 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Morning Despatches.

An Arrival from the Rebel Capital.

Jeff Davis Preparing to Leave.

The Latest from Gen. McClellan.

Flight of the Rebels from Yorktown.

Fight Between Gen. Smith's Division and the Flying Rebels.

The Latest from New Orleans.

Capture of Large Quantities of Cotton and Sugar.

Congressional Proceedings, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The following statement, dated yesterday on the Rappahannock, has reached Washington:

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river and represented himself as Jeff Davis's coachman. From an examination of him this is probably the truth. He reports scraps of conversation overheard while driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in the carriage and between Mr. Davis and those who came to see him. Mr. Davis and General J. E. Johnson had some heated discussions about the latter's retreat from Manassas. Davis disapproved of it and ordered Johnson to make a stand at Gordonsville. Johnson declined to do this, and offered to resign, and was even indisposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. Davis said she thought this very bad in him (Johnson) to be unwilling to go and help Gen. Magruder.

The coachman overheard a conversation between Johnson and the wife of Davis, the former saying if he had not left Manassas, McClellan would have come out against him, and cut him all to pieces.

Mrs. Davis read an article in the Richmond Examiner to her husband, saying that it was part of the Yankee plans that Generals Banks and McDowell were to form a junction in Louisa or Carolina counties, and move down on Richmond. Mr. Davis remarked that he thought that was so; but his Generals would take care of them. The coachman overheard a conversation between Davis and Mr. Gwin, formerly U. S. Senator from California. Davis said he had sent Gen. J. R. Anderson from North Carolina to resist the march of the Federals from Fredericksburg, and to delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was likely to be unsuccessful he would have time to extricate his army from the Peninsula, and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia. That otherwise they would all be caught.

The coachman represents that Mrs. Davis said the Confederacy was played out; that if New Orleans was really taken she no longer had any interest in the matter, as all she had was there; that it was a great pity they had ever attempted to hold Virginia and the other non cotton growing States, and that she said to Mrs. D. R. Jones, daughter of Joseph Taylor, United States Commissary General of Subsistence, who was very anxious to go to Washington, where she has one of her children, not to give herself any trouble, but only to stay where she was, and when the Yankees came to Richmond she could go.

The coachman said Mr. and Mrs. Davis have their books, clothing, and pictures packed up, ready to move off; that there is much outspoken Union feeling in Richmond; that, having been a waiter in a hotel there, he knows all the Union men of the place, and that the Yankees are looked for with much pleasure—more by the whites than even the colored people. Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided. Mrs. Davis herself was refused when she offered a ten-dollar Confederate note. Many of the Richmond people wish the Union troops to come, as they are half starved out. The bank and government property is all packed up for removal to Danville, near the North Carolina line. General Johnson did not think they would succeed at Yorktown. The coachman overheard the rebel officers say if they failed at Yorktown and New Orleans they would leave Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Times's special from Yorktown says the retreat of the rebels appears to have been precipitated. They commenced dismounting and carrying their guns back to Williamsburg four days ago. Wagons have been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions, and camp equipage over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering over 2,500 men, were sent to Richmond ten days ago. The rebel soldiers and negroes were at work on their entrenchments until 2 o'clock this morning, when their rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburg.

Duryee's Zouaves had 5 men killed and several wounded by the explosion of a torpedo; also the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, Col. Hobart, had 2 men killed and 1 wounded. The Fourth New York Volunteers lost 1 man killed, and 2 wounded. The Seventh New York lost 2 men killed.

Ten thousand of the rebels were sent from Winn's mill to reinforce an army sent from Richmond to oppose McDowell's advance, last Thursday.

No great battle is expected at Williamsburg, as the rebel troops, particularly those under Magruder, have mutinied on several occasions within two weeks. Five thousand of his men threatened to lay down their arms until they received food and clothing.

Three rebel Lieutenants, two sergeants, and twenty men were captured the other side of Yorktown and brought in.

Since the 3d, over seventy deserters have come in, and they report their army thoroughly disheartened and demoralized.

The honor of first entering the enemy's main works belongs to the Seventy third New York Regiment.

A large force of the enemy are reported captured four miles beyond Yorktown.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4—7 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effect will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the advanced works, near wells and springs, and near flag-staffs, magazines, telegraph offices, carpet-bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately, we have not lost many men in this manner. Some four or five have been killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.
(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Howe presented a petition in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. Ten Eyck offered a resolution that the military committee inquire into the propriety of extending the provisions of the act allowing one hundred dollars to volunteers honorably discharged and to such volunteers as may have been or may hereafter be disabled by wounds and discharged. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, from the military committee, reported back the bill to limit the number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, with an amendment making the number of Major Generals 30 instead of 25. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out 200 and insert 180 as the number of Brigadier Generals.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., hoped the bill would pass. He thought 150 Brigadier Generals enough. About 195 had been sent in here.

Mr. Clark thought we ought to make the bill according to the service, and not according to the appointments. The Chairman of the Military Committee (Wilson) thinks that 150 Brigadier-Generals are enough, and yet we refuse to put that number down because we have got these appointments here and have not manliness enough to strike them out.

Mr. Wilson said that he thought 150 enough, but the President and Secretary of War seemed to think more were necessary.

Mr. Hale said that would look to the country as if we were legislating for the salvation of the Brigadier Generals, and not for the salvation of the country.

The bill was laid over.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill donating public lands to several States and Territories which provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and public arts. Referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a joint resolution to suspend all business under the act entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Western Department and Missouri their pay, bounty, and pensions," &c. Referred. He also presented a joint resolution relative to an exchange of prisoners—that humanity and sound policy require that the officers and men of the army and navy of the United States, held as prisoners by the force now in arms against the authority of the Government, should be released from captivity by such exchanges as may be needful, and such exchanges as a measure of humanity and military expediency would recognize. He solely admitted the facts that these forces in arms against the authority of the United States held in captivity persons whom it is desirable to release by necessary practical means. Referred.

Mr. Hale moved to take up the resolution offered some time since in regard to a debate in the Senate. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

The Homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr Pomeroy opposed it, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Howe spoke against it.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill indemnifying the people of Kansas for losses and depredations. Referred.

The House passed the bill to provide increased revenues from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, &c.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Fred. A. Conkling immediately moved that the Committee rise, with an intention to move the postponement of the bill to the second Monday of December next. The motion was lost by a vote of 34 against 61.

Various amendments were made, when the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The previous question was ordered on the bill, which was ordered to be printed in order that the House might examine the amendment, with the understanding that a vote was to be taken on its passage at two o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR WILLIAMSBURG,
May 4, 1862.

The advance under General Stevenson reached this place (two and a half miles from Williamsburg) at two o'clock this afternoon. As we approached the enemy's works, a regiment of cavalry was seen coming into line of battle about a mile off. Capt. Gibbons's battery opened on the rebels a very effective fire, but did not change their course. The rebels opened on us from behind an earthwork. A portion of the First and Sixth Cavalry then charged on the advancing foe and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. None of our men were captured, but we took a number of rebel prisoners. Gibbons's battery had fourteen horses killed. Lieut. De Wolf was mortally wounded. One gun was lost by sticking fast in the mud. Lieut. Benton, of the First Cavalry, and ten men, were wounded. Lieut. McClellan, of the Sixth Cavalry, and twelve others, were also slightly wounded. The rebel cavalry was forced to abandon their position, but our want of infantry prevented us from advancing on their works. We then fell back to await the coming of our infantry. Hancock's brigade soon arrived, but it was concluded to defer operations till to morrow. The enemy is still retreating beyond Williamsburg, but their rear guard is very strong.

LATER—*Monday, 5th.*—It is raining heavily. We shall occupy Williamsburg early this morning.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, May 5.

A refugee from Memphis brings news of the occupation of Baton Rouge by the Federal forces and the passage up the river of the gunboats. Butler's army had landed at New Orleans. An immense amount of cotton has been discovered and seized. Union citizens had held a meeting, which was attended by numbers, indulging in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

According to our informant but little opposition was made to the gunboats coming up the river. At Baton Rouge a few rebel troops scrolled were stationed, but they fled on the approach of the Federal fleet.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The steamship Northern Light from Aspinwall brings $615,000 of treasure from California.

Our recent victories were celebrated at Panama on the 22d by the reception of friends of the Union by Consul Tucker.

The United States steamer Saranac from Lamwan had arrived.

On the same day advices from Jamaica reports the American schooner Gilfillen from Philadelphia for Jamaica burned at sea on the 10th of February by the pirate Nashville.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The steamer Hammonia has arrived from Southampton, which she left on the 23d. Consols steady at 93¾@94. Illinois Central and Erie shares have advanced.

CAIRO, May 5th.

Recent arrivals of deserters from Fort Wright confirm the report that Jeff. Thompson's command there in actual force does not now exceed three or four thousand.

The steamer Antelope from Pittsburg Landing on Sunday morning arrived. Gen. Pope took between two or three hundred prisoners, tents, camp equipage, four pieces of artillery, and several hundred muskets.

At the time the Antelope left Pittsburg Landing continuous firing was heard, but the cause was not ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.

A refugee from the South who was at New Orleans when our fleet arrived says that our forces captured a large quantity of cotton, sugar, and other property.

CORINTH.—The isthmian city of Greece was founded by Sisyphus, the most crafty king of the mythological age. After his death, Sisyphus was condemned to roll a huge stone up a high hill in hell, which fell back to the base as often as it reached the summit. This punishment was awarded to him for his depredations, exactions, cruelty, and want of fidelity to his oaths. The railway town of Corinth, in Mississippi, if not founded, has been for ified by Beauregard, who has had an ante-mortem punishment assigned to him equal to that of Sisyphus, for he erects huge fortifications, which, as soon as completed, he seems compelled to evacuate. The Memphis Argus, sitting like Pluto in judgment upon him, condemns him to a yet more fearful retribution, and anticipating that he will leave Corinth without a struggle, writes his doom in these crushing words:

Should he basely desert the positions assigned him to defend, and, like a coward, fly before a blow has been struck, his name, so far from remaining a tower of strength, will become a byword and a reproach to future generations.

☞ William Rowland, a private in Capt. Fowler's 54th Tennessee volunteers, who deserted and was captured on the Shiloh battle-field of the 6th in the Federal camps, and clothed in Federal uniform, was subsequently shot in the presence of all the Tennessee regiments.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY QUIGLEY, MORTON, & CO.

RATES FOR GOLD.

Buying 1¼@1½ prem. Selling—2 prem.

PAR FUNDS.

Kentucky Banks,	Treasury Notes,
State Bank of Ohio,	Accredited Free Banks of
State Bank of Indiana,	Ohio.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Eastern Money	1	℘ cent dis.
Missouri—		
Good	3	℘ cent dis.
Farmers'	30	℘ cent dis.
Western	20	℘ cent dis.
Union	20	℘ cent dis.
Bank of St. Louis	20	℘ cent dis.
Iowa	1½	℘ cent dis.
Virginia—		
Western	3	℘ cent dis.
Eastern	50	℘ cent dis.
Pennsylvania—		
Pittsburg	1	℘ cent dis.
Interior	1½	℘ cent dis.
Maryland	1½@2	℘ cent dis.
Michigan	2	℘ cent dis.
Canada	1	℘ cent dis.
Illinois and Wisconsin (good)	5	℘ cent dis.
Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama	50	℘ cent dis.
Tennessee—		
Planters' and Union	30	℘ cent dis.
Bank of Tennessee	40	℘ cent dis.
Other Good	50	℘ cent dis.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,

304

Spring & Summer Stock,

One of the largest and most complete in the city.

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS,
PLAIN AND FANCY DELAINES,
NEAT CHECK SILKS (all colors),
PLAIN BLACK SILKS (best brands),
BLACK SILK MANTLES,
FRENCH AND FUSHER LACE MANTLES,
LUPEN'S MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
ALEXANDER'S AND BAJOU'S KIDS,
LACE MITTS AND GAUNTLETS,
PARASOLS AND SHOWERETTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
CASSIMERES AND COTTONADES,
DOMESTIC STOCK COMPLETE,

At Very Low Prices for CASH.

304 Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson.
m3 j&b

CHEESE—1,000 superior Western Reserve and English Dairy in store and for sale to close consignment by
m5 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER.

Improved Metal Burial Cases

Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness.

☞Office corner Seventh and Jefferson, Louisville.☜

THE above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.
All orders promptly attended to. o18 3tf

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

IN connection with the practice of Law, I am prepared to obtain for those entitled Half Pay and Invalid Pensions, Bounty, and Arrears of Pay.

Persons at a *distance* can have their claims promptly attended to by addressing WM. MIX,
Attorney at Law,
a3 d3m* Office No. 4 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

FINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO—
110 boxes Harris's Princess bright lbs Tobacco;
60 do Holland's Extra Humboldt bright lbs Tobacco;
85 do Kate Wicks bright lbs Tobacco;
10 do Wm. H. Hare do;
50 do Brown's Eureka do;
49 do W. K. Edwards do;
70 cases Holland's 2 oz. twist do;
5 do Holland's Extra roll do;
In store and for sale by
m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

WINE—
20 casks Port Wine;
36 do Madeira do;
15 do Muscat do;
15 do Ginger do;
25 bbls Malaga do;
In store and for sale by
m5 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO

Camp Equipage.

I AM prepared to furnish Regiments or Companies with Camp Stoves, Camp Kettles, Plates, Army Cups, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Canteens, Mess Pans, Cots, Camp Stools, &c., on short notice.
P. M. JONES,
o13 blm&tf Fourth st., near National Hotel.

Officers' Camp Chest.

THE most complete article of the kind ever invented. Call and see it. P. M. JONES,
o13 blm&tf Fourth st., near National Hotel.

25 KEGS SHOT received this day and for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
TUESDAY, May 6, 1862.

There is no change to note in money matters. Eastern exchange is held at ½@¾ premium, the bankers buying at ¼ discount. Gold sells pretty freely at the banking houses at 2 ℘ cent premium, the buying rate being 1¼@1½ premium.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Demand for flour limited to the requirements of consumers at $4 20@4 75 for superfine and extra. Sales of wheat at 80@85c for red and prime white. Sales shelled corn in bulk at 31@33c. Oats in request at 30@31c without sacks.

CANDLES.—Declined, with sales light weight at 14c, and heavy weight at 15c ℘ lb.

COTTON YARNS.—Sales 83 bags 500 at 21@22c for city and country.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Sales 195 boxes and 20 cases at 29@30c.

CHEESE.—No demand. Sales of W. R. at 6½c, and old at 8@8½c.

HEMP.—The news of Federal successes causes a better demand, with limited sales prime Kentucky at $65.

DRIED PEACHES.—In request. Sales 300 bushels halves at $2 10.

SHEETINGS.—Unchanged. Sales G. W. at 14c.

HAY.—Sales 50 tons prime timothy delivered at store at $14.

GROCERIES.—Light stocks and fair demand. Sales 35 hhds yellow sugar at 10@10¼c. No sales molasses—held at 42c in bbls, and 41c in half bbls. Sales 35 bags Rio coffee at 20¾@21c.

WHISKY.—Sales raw at 19c.

TOBACCO.—Sales 127 hhds: 1 hhd stems at $1, 1 at $3 80, 4 at $4 50@4 90, 23 at $5@5 95, 20 at $6@6 90, 13, $7@7 80, 12 at $8@8 95, 16 at $9@9 90, 13 at $10@10 75, 12 at $11@11 75, 4 at $12@12 50, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $13 25 and 1 at $27 60.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Jacob Strader, Cin.	Big Grey Eagle, Hend
Eugene, Hend.	Fanny Ogden, Madison.
Argo, St. Louis.	Pocahontas, Nash.
Lady Franklin, Pitts. Land.	St. Louis, Pitts. Land.
Shenango, Pitts. Land.	H. Fitzhugh, Cin.
Emma, Tenn. river.	

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Jacob Strader, Cin.	Big Grey Eagle, Hend.
Eugene, Hend.	Argo, Pitts.
Lady Franklin, Cin.	H. Fitzhugh, Tenn. river.
Emma, Pitts.	

The river is still falling at this point, with 8 feet water in the canal last evening, having fallen 6 inches the previous twenty-four hours. The weather is clear and cool, with strong winds during the day.

The new steamer Fanny Ogden, built by Temple, of Madison, for Capt. J. Kinney, late of the Wm. Russell, for the Missouri river trade, came down yesterday in an unfinished condition. She will leave for St. Louis to-day, where she will receive the finishing touch and her outfit.

The new boat for the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, intended as the consort of the Major Anderson, will be launched the present week from the shipyard of the Messrs. Murray at Jeffersonville, the launching having been delayed by the high water. She will be called the Gen. Buell.

We are indebted to the clerks of the Big Grey Eagle and Eugene for favors.

There was a land slide near Cincinnati on Sunday, in the vicinity of Ludlow, which carried into the river an area twenty feet wide and one hundred feet in length. The Cincinnati Commercial says that Captain Gillespie, of the Ludlow Ferry, who has been a "river man" for thirty-five years, said he had never known anything of this kind to happen on the Ohio river before. We have never been a river man at all, but we have known a land-slide of more formidable proportions than the above to occur a short distance below Portland, opposite New Albany.

The fine steamer Woodford, Captain Irwin, has gone into the regular packet trade hence to Cairo, and will leave this port on her first trip on Thursday afternoon.

The steamer City of Memphis, the large Government hospital-boat, which brought up two hundred and forty-six sick and wounded soldiers last night, left Cincinnati on Saturday for New Albany, where she will undergo repairs, and after that proceed southward.

The Pocahontas, which arrived from the Cumberland river yesterday, brought up a cargo of tobacco.

The splendid new steamer Maj. Anderson is the mail-boat for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

Per Steamer Big Grey Eagle, from Henderson: Spratt & Co. 12 hhds tobacco—Glover & Co. 19 hhds tobacco—F S J Ronald, 8 hhds tobacco—W S Collins & co, 94 hhds tobacco—A C Archibald, 60 hhds tobacco—J C Buckly & Co, 21 hhds tobacco—J C Buckly & Co, 8 barrels whiskey—Verhoff & Griffith, 493 sacks ear corn—Bradley & Crawford, 50 sacks wheat—E Bramberger, 40 barrels potatoes—Clarke & Hadson, 100 hub blocks—Wilson, Peter & Co, 42 packages merchandise—C H Fink, 2 boxes cigars—C C Reuter, 2 bls paper—C W Taber, 3 packages merchandise.

Per steamer Eugene, from Henderson: J C Buckly & Co, 36 hhds tobacco—Spratt & Co, 36 hhds tobacco—Glover & Co, 3 hhds tobacco—Paul Vallier, 1 000 hay hoops—Cropper, Pattee, & Co, 51 sks oats—Wm H Day, 154 bales hay, 25 bags ats, 3 bbls eggs, and 42 bbls dried fruit—Fergu on & son, 10 bbls flour—L C Trotter, 3 sks fruit, 1 coop chickens, and 5 bxs eggs—Verhoff & Griffith 31 sks potatoes—Robert Moore & Co, 46 sks rye—Madame Battie, 1 bx mdse—Mis-ion Hathaway, 1 bx mdse—Prather & Smith, 1 pkg mdse—Tait & Son, 3 coops chickens, 1 bx butter—C Lichten & Co, 12 sks wheat, 1 sack dried peaches—M A Walker, 1 hhd tobacco, 10 bbls flour, 1 bbl eggs—M Halbert & Co, 1 bag feathers—Mr Taylor, 43 bales hay—Brandies & Crawford, 188 sacks corn—Billings & Daubach, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bbl butter, 8 kegs lard, 1 bx butter, 1 bag wool, and 2 bags rags—Martin Frank, 84 bales hay—Guthrie, White, & Co, 6 bbls lard—John Dougerty, 10 sks potatoes—Joseph Gough, 300 staves—Nock, Wick, & Co, 3 bx cigars—Lee, Hoyle & Co, 109 sks wheat—W S Culbertson, 1 pkg mdse—W Weibold, 5 bags and 1 bbl mdse Aucust Bradley, 16 bbls flour—J H McMahan, 1 bbl mdse—F S J Ronald, 5 hhds tobacco—Henry Ross, 18 pkgs mdse—owners on board, 33 pkgs mdse, sundry others and valuable pkgs—32 cabin passengers.

Regular Louisville, Clarksville, and Nashville Passenger and Freight Packets.

PATRONIZE a matter of interest the *Planters' and Merchants' Line.*

This line is composed of the following FIRST-CLASS steamers:
C. E. HILLMAN.........Capt. J. B. CORBETT.
B. M. RUNYON.........Capt. W. SIMMS.

One of these large and splendid *side wheel, light-draught* fast-running passenger packets leaves Louisville for Clarksville, Nashville, and all landings on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers every week PUNCTUALLY, making, each of them, regular ten-day trips to and from each port.

The patronage of the shipping and travelling community is very respectfully solicited for these steamboats, as they are owned by responsible and reliable parties and commanded by experienced officers, who will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to passengers and shippers of freight.

For any further information apply on board or to
N. S. LONG, Agent,
U. S. Commissary Office, Main street,
m6 d* Above the Galt House.

For Mt. Vernon, Uniontown, Shawneetown, Paducah, and Cairo.

The magnificent passenger steamer WOODFORD, M. IRWIN, master, will leave for above and all way ports on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m5 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

1862 1862

REGULAR U. S. MAIL PACKETS,

For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all intermediate Landings.

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS

BIG GREY EAGLE, A. DONALLY, master, leaves on Mondays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.

STAR GREY EAGLE, JOHN HOUTSINGER, master, leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Evansville with the Paducah and Cairo packets.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, or
MOORHEAD & CO.,
j23 dtf Agents, Wall st.

Regular Nashville & Louisville Passenger Packet

For Nashville.

The fine side-wheel passenger steamer B. M. RUNYAN, Capt. W. SIMMS, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., positively, from the city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
m6 d1* N. S. LONG, Agent, U. S. Com. Office.

Regular Nashville & Louisville Passenger Packet

For Nashville.

The light-draught passenger steamer C. E. HILLMAN, Capt. CORBETT, will leave for above and all way ports on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 5 P.M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
m6 d8* N. S. LONG, Agent, U. S. Com. Office.

For Cairo.

REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.

The magnificent passenger steamer WOODFORD, M. IRWIN, master, will leave for Mt. Vernon, Uniontown, Shawneetown, Paducah, and all intermediate points on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
a6 T. M. ERWIN, Agents.

For St. Louis and the Missouri River.

The light-draught passenger steamer FANNY OGDEN, —— master, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 6th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
a6 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

For Evansville and Henderson.

Regular Wednesday and Saturday Packet.

The light-draught passenger steamer STAR GREY EAGLE, HOUTSINGER, master, JAS. A. LUSK, clerk, will leave for above and all the way ports on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., positively, from city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
a6 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Nashville.

The light-draught passenger steamer C. E. HILLMAN, CORBETT, master, will leave for above and all way ports on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
a6 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Nashville.

The light-draught passenger steamer B. M. RUNYAN, SIMMS, master, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., positively.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
a6 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Nashville.

The magnificent passenger steamer DIANA, E. T. STURGEON, master, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., positively.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
a6 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PACKET—U.S. MAIL MORNING LINE

Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains

For Cincinnati.

The magnificent passenger steamers GEN. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, master, SUPERIOR, DITTMAN, master.

One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock, M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office at the Wharf-boat, foot of Third st.

SUNDRIES—
Hay, Clover and Timothy;
Corn and Oats;
Baled Oats and Straw;
Bran, Shorts, and Ship Stuff;
Corn Meal and Hominy; for sale by
m5 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

100 BOXES KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA, AND MISSOURI TOBACCO for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

☞ The following sick and wounded Kentuckians are in the City Hotel hospital at Evansville: E. B. Dickerson, First Battalion; J. W. Riley, Co. C, Third Regiment; John Watts, Co. A, Tenth Regiment; Dav. R. Roads, Co. B, J. W. Grabb, Co. D, Corporal Luke Tanner, Co. H, and W. B. Hise, Co. I, Eleventh Regiment; W. W. Wright, Co. A, and Joel Boyd, Co. B, Twenty-fifth Regiment.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL SCOUT BY C. L. WOLFORD'S FIRST REGIMENT KENTUCKY CAVALRY—DISPERSION OF TENNESSEE MARAUDERS—OCCUPATION OF LIVINGSTON, COOKVILLE, AND GAINSBORO'—THE REBEL LIEUT. GOODBARROW, AND SMITH, THE ASSOCIATE OF THE RUFFIAN FERGUSON, WITH FORTY OTHER PRISONERS, CAPTURED, WITHOUT ANY LOSS TO THE UNIONISTS.

NASHVILLE, May 1, 1862.

Two weeks ago Col. Wolford received an order to move the main part of his regiment and train forward from Glasgow to Nashville, and to pass with some four companies around through Albany, Ky., Livingston, and other points in Middle Tennessee. He was directed to kill, capture, or disperse, all the marauding companies of secesh cavalry in his route, and report as soon as practicable at Nashville, where the rest of his regiment should await his return. With some three hundred and thirty men, under his and Maj. Brent's command, he started on this, the most exciting, perilous, and extensive scout made during this war—a distance of three hundred miles being passed over this hostile country. We passed through Burksville, crossed the Cumberland, and took possession of Albany, the marauding parties fleeing before our advance. While at Albany, heavy rains falling prevented our further advance for a week by the rise of the Wolf and Obee rivers. The enemy had heard so often of our coming, that they lost faith in all reports, and our delay and false report led them to think that we had either gone back or had passed on toward Cumberland Gap. But after a week's delay, we started forward on our March upon Livingston, Overton county, Tenn., where we learned the enemy had gathered in large force, under McHenry, Bledsoe, Hamilton, and others. It was a grand and cheering sight to the people of Clinton county, Ky., to see us advancing over the same route their persecutors had passed under Zollicoffer a few months before—to see the Union banners borne forward, especially the beautiful flag, with *Mill Springs* inscribed on its silken folds, presented to our regiment for its gallantry in battle as it led the advance upon their enemies on that day that freed them from rebel tyranny and robbery. The scenery also was grand and picturesque indeed as we passed forward into Tennessee.

We crossed the Wolf river and made ready to meet the enemy upon the banks of the Obee, as we had heard of their intention to dispute its passage. We were prepared to meet them anywhere, for this regiment has become daring and reckless of danger, by victory in forty skirmishes and on two battle-fields. One of the grandest views ever seen by man opened out before us from the mountain top near Obee river. The spurs of the Cumberland mountains, jutting out on all sides, and the majestic range sweeping round before us, looked like blue storm clouds rising grandly in the distance. The tree tops were beneath our feet, and the river swept past, almost beyond the reach of vision. We passed down the mountain side, and, after a careful reconnoissance, the advance crossed the river. It was almost unfordable, reaching the saddle-skirts, and sometimes nearly sweeping us down by its swift current. We had to pass it obliquely, and nearly a hundred would be in the stream at the same time. We reached Livingston, a distance of thirty miles, about sunset. We had intimation of their being in the town, and hence the Colonel sent out two advance parties to enter at two opposite sides, while he led the column forward upon the main road into the centre. A more eager set of men never entered a town, and the excitement became more intense when rapid firing was heard upon our right. We dashed forward in fine style and in utter silence until we reached the square and found our advance with five of McHenry's pickets, every one he had at that place, secure as prisoners. They had captured all without any being killed or wounded on either side. We had now five prisoners and six horses. The rain was falling in torrents, but the Colonel advanced the column two miles and back through the darkness and rain, and thus cut off all communication from the town; and the enemy, who we now learned were some eight or ten miles from there, scattered in several houses, not at all dreaming of our approach.

We slept on our arms that night, and, after thirty-five miles' march, lay down in our wet clothes, and left most of our horses, without food, standing in the streets. The next morning we started at an early hour to find McHenry and his force. Unfortunately, however, they were too much scattered to give us much chance at their capture. At Judge Cullom's, we caught Lieut. Goodbarrow, after a close race. A little further on our advance caught up with another and brought him in, after a three mile heat. The Colonel now saw that it was going to be a chase rather than a battle, and he sent forward several advance parties, who would, every few moments, start up a man and, after a short chase, bring him to a halt and lead him back to the column. The excitement increased as we advanced; and from nearly every house you might see a soldier start across the fields with two or three of our boys after him. At another house perhaps two or three would jump out and take to the stables or the woods as hard as they could tear. Our boys, like hounds after foxes, pressed after their trails, made plain by last night's rain, until they soon overtook them and brought them in as prisoners. This wild chase thus continued until some twenty of McHenry's men were our captives. At last the word reached the rest and they fled to the mountains and we were not able to find them.

Early in the chase the Colonel had sent Capt. Smith, with some seventy men, toward Cookeville to cut off their retreat in that direction. They advanced to within a mile of the town, and the advance came suddenly upon Champ Fergison, the notorious outlaw and murderer, for whose arrest or death Gov. Johnson has proclaimed a reward of $500. He had Smith, a partner in his crimes, with him. Dr. Riffe, Lieut. Keene, Sergeants David T. Cloyd and William Root dashed after Champ Fergison, leaving Smith, who had surrendered, in the hands of others. Fergison was clad in our uniform, and passed some of our men, who had reached the town by another road, by exclaiming, "the rebels will kill me." "Don't let those rebels kill me." These four named, however, were close behind him, gaining on him at every jump. They fired a pistol shot at him every few steps, and he threw his pistol over his shoulder and fired six shots at them, wounding Cloyd's horse and slightly grazing one of the boys' ears. For two miles and a half the race continued, on through Cookeville, until Dr. Riffe's horse brought him so near that he might have cut him down if he had had a sword. They had shot some fifteen times at him, and no doubt hit him several times in the back, and had wounded his horse, when he leaped from his horse and dashed into a thick underbrush, down a ravine, and made his escape, as all the advance had exhausted their shots and could not come up to him so as to kill him with their swords. He is known to wear a shirt of mail, and no shot seemed to hit any unprotected part. Thus shielded he rushes upon men at their work, and has killed five or six citizens in Clinton county alone. He is a soldier in the Southern service, protected and harbored by them, though a monster and a disgrace to humanity. We took possession of Livingston, then of Cookeville, and, after capturing many other prisoners, made a rapid move upon Gainsboro, in order, if possible, to capture Hamilton and his company of forty cavalry. He had word of our approach, however, and escaped, fleeing from the place a few hours before we took possession of the town. We held possession of that town one night, and then came on in two days more to Nashville, after stopping at the Hermitage and marching the squadron around the tomb of Gen. Jackson, the first great queller of secession. The whole squadron, without exception, deserve commendation for their ready bravery and quiet fortitude under all the hardships of this grand scout. But especial credit is due the two commanding officers, and to Captain Morrison, Lieuts. Welford, Adams, Drye, and Keene, Dr. Riffe, and Sergeants Cloyd and Root; also, to privates John E. Sharp, Brigane, Young, and all who so freely exposed themselves in the advance in capturing some forty prisoners, twenty-two of whom we brought in with us, and the rest dismissed on oath or pledge never to bear arms against the Government. We had to kill but one of them, and none of ours were killed or wound-

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

RETROSPECT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH—ITS EVENTS, ITS CONSEQUENCES, AND SPECULATIONS ON THE FUTURE.

FIELD OF SHILOH, TENN., April 21, 1862.

Two weeks have elapsed since the last shot was fired at the retreating foe as he fell back, snapping and snarling like a tiger foiled of his prey, on Monday afternoon, April 7th, from the hard-fought field of Shiloh. The smoke of the battle has risen from the field; the wounded, as well of the enemy as our own, have been cared for; the dead have been buried; the broken gun carriages and wagons, and the dismounted guns and abandoned small arms, have been collected; in short, as much as possible of the material remains of the great passage at arms have been removed from view, and an immense army now reposes in comparative quiet where two weeks since so many sad proofs of the horrors of a battle field lay thickly strewn. The tent of the writer of this article stands in a few paces of the oak tree at whose base he bivouacked the two dreary nights of the 7th and 8th, in drenching rain storms.

The hour is ten at night, the great army is hushed in silence, the moment is favorable for a calm and dispassionate retrospect of the more important and leading features of the battle, consideration of their consequences, and for rational speculations and predictions for the future.

The writer premises that he does not propose to write an account of the battle. The minute details, involving the movement of the troops, the alternate onset and repulse, till victory finally perched on the glorious standard of the Union, will in due time be made known through the medium of the official reports of the commanders of the armies of the Ohio and Tennessee, with their accompaniments, the reports of subordinate commanders, &c. There are several prominent points connected with the battle which the public feel a much deeper interest in having elucidated than in the various movements by which the victory was finally won. It is of a few of these prominent points the writer proposes to treat.

The first question which the public is deeply interested in having solved is, was General Grant's army surprised by the enemy in the attack on Sunday morning, April 6th? The writer has no hesitation in saying, that, as an army, taken in the whole, General Grant's force was completely and perfectly surprised. He has passed twenty years of his life in the study and practice of the military profession, and has no hesitation in saying that neither his military reading nor his own experience affords any parallel to the completeness and thoroughness of the surprise, when the largeness of the numbers engaged is considered. On Thursday afternoon, April 3d, the rebel hosts commenced to issue from Corinth, and from that time till Sunday morning they continued to press forward to the field of Shiloh. As early as Saturday morning their advance corps were probably in sight of General Grant's encampment, and it is positively certain that they passed Saturday night within a half a mile of his lines without his knowing one syllable about it. It was known that a light force of the enemy was in front, but that it was the advanced corps of 80,000 men was as entirely unknown to General Grant and his army as is the Sanscrit language. They had not the remotest thought of it. General Grant was not sure at 10 o'clock Sunday morning whether the enemy had made a substantial attack or only a forced reconnoissance. One would think the crowd of terror-stricken fugitives, who, by 10 o'clock A. M. on that fatal Sunday morning thronged the landing and reported their regiments literally cut to pieces, would have convinced him the enemy was forcing his position—not examining it. He seems either not to have heeded the pitiable spectacle, or to have been unable to interpret its meaning. In corroboration of the statement that General Grant had not the slightest conception of the amount of the enemy's force in front of him; that he did not, nor the bulk of his officers, high and low, nor his army, however a few subordinate commanders may have apprehended danger, expect an attack in force, and consequently was completely surprised and unprepared when such an attack was made, it may be mentioned that no additional precautions were taken Saturday night; the 5th, beyond what had been taken before (and that amounted to just nothing); that no additional amount of ammunition was distributed that morning, and that no instructions were given to the troops in reserve what part of the front line they were to support, and, as a consequence of the neglect of such instructions, Gen. Grant exposed the divisions of his army to be beaten in detail. He neglected to order up Wallace's division until sometime in the day Sunday, when it ought to have been done Saturday evening. And when it was done, the commander of the division, Gen. Wallace, most inexplicably, when it is considered he had only some five miles to march, with a road connecting Crump's Landing with the battle-field, and the heaviest roar of artillery to guide him to where his brethren were in such a terrible straight, lost his way, and did not arrive in time to take part at all on Sunday.

It will not do for Gen. Grant or his friends to say that he had no means of determining, approximatively at least, the force of the enemy in front of him Saturday afternoon. He had several regiments of cavalry at his command, light artillery in abundance; had been provided, by his own confession, with maps of the country in advance by his proper staff officers, and he should, with his cavalry and light artillery, supported by infantry, have driven in the outposts and advance guards of the enemy, and satisfied himself at all hazards what lay behind that fatal screen. The simple truth is Gen. Grant and his army had read in the newspapers that a great battle would be fought at Corinth, and, drugged with this circean draught, they sat down at Pittsburg Landing in perfect security, never dreaming of what the avenging Nemesis had in store for them. They had neglected the proper precautions to give security from surprise, and they paid the penalty.

In the opinion of the writer, the credit of the preservation of Gen. Grant's army sufficiently long to permit the reinforcements of the army of the Ohio to arrive, is due alone to one person—Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman. He did apprehend an attack Sunday morning, turned out his own division to receive it, and sent a warning to Gen. Prentiss. It is not probable, however, that Gen. Sherman had any just estimate of the magnitude of the enemy's force in front, and consequently he was not prepared for so vigorous and overwhelming an attack. But after the attack was made it was the great personal gallantry he displayed, and the dogged, stubborn resistance he interposed to the central attack of the enemy that prevented the constriction of the fatal coils that were rapidly enveloping Gen. Grant's apparently doomed army, and gave time for the welcome reinforcements to arrive. And the reinforcements did arrive, and rolled back the tide of success.

And this brings the writer to the consideration of the second question, in the solution of which he conceives the public to have a deep interest, the nature and extent of our victory. The enemy, led by his ablest and most trusted chieftains, and with reinforcements drawn from every available source, came to destroy the personnel of one army and seize its materiel before a junction could be effected between it and its consort. To accomplish this great purpose he brought to the battle field of Shiloh not less than 80,000 men. The writer has industriously collected in evidence on this point and collated it very carefully, and he is satisfied that the estimate here given is a low one. The enemy's force probably reached 90,000 and possibly more. To insure the success of the enterprise every artifice had been used to inflame the zeal and animate the courage of this vast mass of human beings. Incendiary addresses were issued by the commanders, and distinguished civilians acted as aides de camp to the military leaders. Surprise was a part of the project of the enemy, and doubtlessly succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Did he succeed in destroying one army and seizing its valuable stores of war before the supporting army had effected a junction with it? Most unquestionably he did not. Whatever of success crowned his efforts on the Sunday, on Monday he was completely and utterly beaten. It could not be concealed, if it were desirable to do so, but it is neither proper nor desirable to conceal, the extent and magnitude of the losses of General Grant's army during Sunday. It lost heavily in killed, in wounded, and in prisoners. The plain, unvarnished truth is, that the well planned and splendidly executed enterprise of the enemy was almost successful. At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the heads of his columns were within five hundred yards of the landing, and apparently all that was left to Gen. Grant's army was to repeat the prayer of the famous De Gueselin at the battle of the field of the cloth of gold, when, surveying in the early morning light the broad array of the English army, he exclaimed "the Lord have mercy on our souls, for our bodies are Prince

critical moment reinforcements from the army of the Ohio began to arrive. Never were reinforcements more needed, or their arrival more opportune. They continued to arrive during the night, and we deemed ourselves sufficiently strong Monday morning to abandon the defensive and assume the initiative in the operations of the day. With some alternations of reverse, but with the largely preponderating weight of success on our side, we drove the enemy steadily back, with great slaughter, until we had repossessed all our former positions and camps, and until he was forced into a rapid retreat, passing, with his main body, Lick Creek Monday night, and not halting till he arrived at Monterey. He left his dead commander-in-chief in our hands. The rebels stubbornly assert that they carried off his body, but their statements are pure fiction, nor more or less. It were needless to recapitulate the facts on which this conclusion is based, but the chain of proof is irrefragible. Sidney Johnston's body is buried on, to him, the fatal field of Shiloh. He met an end too honorable for a traitor—a traitor who owed his country more than an ordinary citizen. His country had lavished favors on him which he requited with treachery.

The enemy is anxious to produce the impression that Gen. Johnston's body was removed from the field, to conceal the extent and completeness of their defeat. It is true we lost more in prisoners than the enemy, but this difference is probably quite compensated in the disparity of the killed. The writer saw much of the battle-field before any of the dead were removed on our own side, and he was at once struck forcibly with the disparity of the killed of the two armies. He had no thought originally of making such a comparison, but the contrast forced itself on his notice. The enemy's dead exceeded ours nearly in the proportion of three to one. Other gentlemen with whom the writer has conferred, while disagreeing as to the proportion, all agree as to the disparity.

Monday night our troops desisted from the pursuit and bivouacked beyond the most advanced camps and positions Gen. Grant's army previously occupied, showing the enemy was completely deprived of the positions achieved on Sunday.

And what were the comparative numbers engaged in this bloody conflict? The force of the enemy has already been given; ours remains to be told. Strained to the utmost and estimating the whole of Gen. Grant's army as engaged, and including the whole of that part of the army of the Ohio which was at all concerned in the battle, our force did not exceed 67,000 men. This army, beaten in part in detail, succeeded in at first repulsing and finally completely defeating 80,000 rebels, flushed with the success they had previously gained. If the rebels can glean any comfort from such a victory, they are welcome to it.

The large reinforcements we have received since the battle was over, and which did not arrive till days afterwards, had nothing in the world to do with gaining it; and of their extent it does not concern the public to know. The strength of our force engaged in the battle is largely stated.

It requires no great knowledge of human nature to understand how demoralizing must have been the repulse and defeat to the rebel army. The rebel hosts had marched to the assault confident in their leaders, confident in their numbers, and confident of completely surprising their antagonist and beating his army in detail, not only with reference to the army of the Ohio, but in detail in reference to its own divisions. Each succeeding hour of Sunday, till 4 P. M., brought additional success. And when this hour, which marked the time of their furthest advance, arrived, their eyes doubtlessly glowed with ferocious joy at the sight of their enemy already apparently within their grasp, and gloated over the rich argosy that lay moored at the landing. But ere the sun of Monday set, that rebel horde looked on the reverse of the picture, and dark and sombre must have been its colors. The rebels had been deprived of their advantages and driven back, leaving behind them their dead and many of their wounded.

And here the writer is appropriately brought to the third point to which he desires specially to call the attention of the public. The enemy was defeated, but has he force left with which to make another stand for the control of the Mississippi valley? The writer thinks he has unquestionably. The wicked hearts of the rebels are not subdued, their military force, though worsted, is not broken. It is necessary to inflict on them withering, blasting, crushing defeats, utterly destroying their military power, before we can hope to see peace smile again on our country. The desperate leaders of the atrocious conspiracy and rebellion will never submit so long as they can delude their followers into supporting them. They are utterly reckless of the lives of their humble followers. They sacrifice them without stint or hesitation on all occasions. In the pursuit some of the wounded told us that the question arose at a certain point on the road whether the wounded should be transported back or some arms, and Gen. Beauregard decided to leave the wounded and carry off the arms. What agonies those poor wretches suffered from their undressed wounds, from thirst, and hunger, when so abandoned by their inhuman leader, none can tell but they.

Where the next blow will be struck is more than the writer knows, probably more than any one knows. But it will be struck—that is certain. We came here to seek the enemy, and we will find him if it be possible. And when next we encounter the foe, we must not only defeat, but crush him. Our numbers should be swelled to such vast proportions as to make our blows utterly overwhelming. There are thousands of men absent from their regiments composing this grand army, made up as it is of regiments from all the loyal Middle, Western, and Northwestern States, who ought at once to return to their regiments. Doubtlessly, in seven cases out of ten of these men, the causes which induced them to be left behind or caused leaves of absence to be granted them when their services were so much needed, have ceased to exist, and they should at once hasten forward to participate with their comrades in the great coming events.

☞ Mr. J. S. Dury, of the Mount Sterling Whig, is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney and takes the following pleasant way of announcing himself and electioneering for the office:

IMPORTANT FROM THE LAND OF COTTON.

Dixie Cut and Come Again—Thrilling Information by the Grape Vine Telegraph via Flat Rock and Head of Copperas Creek.

The Agent of the Associated Press at the other end of Slate and fourteen rods this side of Saving Grace, sends us the following reliable information:

TICK, 7 P. M., 30th April.

By a flag of truce from Jim Will's, we learn that Cranor's command, comprising the 40th Ohio, 16th and 22d Kentucky, has been surrounded by Humphrey Marshall in person. The Federals were formed in line of battle about 15 minutes before the final catastrophe, by order of one of the Corporals in consequence of a dream he had of big snakes and loud thunder. Col. Marshall of the 22d was absent from the field that night on account of an engagement at Piketon in a ground and lofty tumbling and prestidigitation show. Charles was standing on his head in the midst of a thrilling scene when the third robber enters and takes down three lagers at a breath, when Humphrey formed himself into a hollow square and dropped in on the camp from the top of one of the mountains. All the Federal were bagged except one poor fellow, upon whom Humphrey sat down after he collected himself together again. The dead Federals, or what remained of him after the squelching process, was shoveled in the creek. He passed Paintsville at daylight.

After his victory, Humphrey retired to the jungle. Jules Jerard, the elephant hunter, is closely on his track with a snipe net baited with a bottle of snake cure.

LATER—8 p. m., 30 April.—Humphrey Marshall turned a double hand spring backward over Bald Mountain, came up on Jerard's rear whilst asleep, picked his pocket of a bottle of hair dye, two ten cent pieces and a certificate of good character, and robbed the snipe net of its bait. It is supposed that he will attempt to humbug Dixie with the stolen character. We put the deluded on their guard.

Still Later—12 M.—I arise at this late moment to tell you that Humphrey attempted to palm the character off on the deluded, when it turned out to be a recommendation of the people of Magoffin for Dury as Commonwealth's Attorney. Humphrey was immediately arrested on a charge of sacrilege and aiding the enemy, tied to a mule and remitted to Richmond for safe-keeping. The agent of the associated press would say, that if Dury has lost his character, mountain Red-Eye has lost its most devouring enemy and the scarcity of the strychnine market will hereafter be rectified.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

REBEL LADIES.—Does the lady whose complaint you published in Saturday's issue reflect, that, by declaring herself a rebel, she becomes an outlaw and lives outside a prison walls by the clemency of the government she denounces? Treason and rebellion, whether in coats or crinoline, are of the highest crimes known to civilized society, and a lady who voluntarily places herself in the ranks of criminals must accept the responsibilities incurred by so doing. For her to complain that she is not permitted to visit the hospitals to nurse treason and encourage rebellion is simply ridiculous. Her friends receive, at our hands, the same care and treatment our own do; let her charity follow our example and extend aid alike to all the suffering; if not content to do this, let her by all means be sent South, there to remain doing works of kindness and charity, for which she will find ample scope under the rule she so much desires.

FOR THE LOYAL WOUNDED.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Evening Dispatches.

The Port of New Orleans to be Opened to Trade!

Extension of Mails South!

Skirmish at Athens!

Rebels Retreating!

Capture of Military Stores!

Fight at Farmington!

Further from Yorktown!

Pursuit of the Flying Enemy!

[Herald's Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.

It is the intention of the President to issue a proclamation in a few days opening the ports of Newbern, Beaufort, Savannah, Fernandina, and New Orleans to the trade of the world. This important measure will relieve the Administration from any international embarrassment and largely tend to restore the entente cordiale between the two sections of the country.

The Senate Finance Committee have determined to report the tax bill to-morrow, or Tuesday at furthest. They have been unable to make many important changes contemplated, and will probably leave whisky and tobacco untouched. It is a singular fact, worthy of note in Congress, that no remonstrance from any quarter has been made against a high tariff upon these articles, and manufacturers are all in favor of placing it at the highest figure. This will probably be done either in the Senate or by a Committee of Conference.

[Tribune's Special.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.

We have news from Richmond, *via* Fredericksburg, of importance. The people of the rebel capital are panic stricken. The wealthy citizens are packing up their furniture and sending it to the country.

An apparently intoxicated person last week, passing by the tobacco warehouses where our soldiers are confined, cried out to them "Cheer up, boys; McClellan or McDowell will be here in a few days," when the sentry shot him dead.

Our commanding general, galloping into Fredericksburg with his staff yesterday afternoon, was received with closed doors. There was not a door of a house or store open, nor a face to be seen except now and then that of a damsel peeping through half closed blinds at the cavalcade of Yankees.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The following important circulars have been addressed to the Foreign Minister, announcing the reopening of communication with Southern localities reconquered from the insurgents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state for your information that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans and other places, which, having been heretofore seized by insurgents, have since been recovered and are reoccupied by the land and naval forces of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, as far as the government finds it necessary for the public safety. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of your government that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New Orleans and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade, so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 4.

Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Your despatch is received. A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river May 1st, and advanced towards Chattanooga, twelve miles, and captured stores and a Southern mail from some railroad hands. A panic prevailed at Chattanooga. The enemy is moving all his property in the direction of Atlanta. General Ledbetter had been cashiered for cowardice at Bridgeport. There were not more than 2,000 troops at Chattanooga. They destroyed a salt petre manufactory in a cave, and returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper, and found a strong Union feeling. On the same day they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being reinforced, the enemy retreated in great confusion towards Florence. There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying.

O. M. MITCHELL,
Major General Commanding.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 9 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Paine's division made a reconnoissance to Farmington to-day and found about 4,500 of the enemy, whom they drove away in handsome style.

An artillery reconnoissance went to Glendale this morning and destroyed two trestle bridges and some of the track on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. It has been a splendid days' work for the left wing. The weather is clear and the roads are becoming good.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Inquirer has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, giving the following particulars in regard to the evacuation of Yorktown:

ONE MILE BEYOND YORKTOWN,
Sunday, 10 o'clock A. M.

All day yesterday the rebels kept up a hot fire on General Porter's division. No one was hurt. Our Parrott gun at Farnholt Court House occasionally answered them. All last evening and up to night lively firing was kept up. About that time their fire slackened considerably, and at 2 o'clock stopped altogether. We fired one or two more batteries at them, but got no answer.

About 3 o'clock this morning a building at Yorktown was fired and Professor Lowe and Gen. Heintzleman went up in a balloon. It was their storehouse at Yorktown which was fired at daylight. The aeronauts reported the forts empty.

We occupied Yorktown without a gun being fired.

Of the guns of the enemy nearly all remaining were spiked and dismounted. By the side of the river battery were large piles of ammunition—powder, balls, and shells. Eighty guns were in Yorktown, which is surrounded by a semi-circle.

The earthworks were all constructed to cover one another in every position, but they must have eventually yielded could we have got around them.

The gun we dismounted the other day killed 14 rebels. The fort had been occupied by the 1st battalion of New Orleans artillery, the 8th and 30th Alabama, the 10th and 14th Louisiana, and the 13th and 14th Alabama, and 45th Georgia regiments. These troops were ordered to report at Howard's Grove, 4 miles from Richmond, and left the fort at midnight.

A rear guard was left, who waited for our appearance and then retired in the greatest haste. Two deserters who left their regiment in Williamsburg at daylight, say the whole rebel army was in a panic. Professor Lowe's balloon reconnoissance discovered their rear guard at 9 A. M. to be four miles out.

General McClellan immediately ordered out the cavalry and artillery, and is pushing after them at full speed. All our gunboats came up at 9 o'clock and landed some marines at Gloucester, who raised the United States flag amid cheering that could be heard across the river.

A number of mines had been prepared for our troops, by placing percussion shells under ground in the road ways and entrances to the fort. No whites were to be found and only a few negro women and babies. The town was squalid and filthy—a few days of warm weather would have bred a pestilence.

An abundance of flour and a large quantity of meat (salt and fresh) was left. All the tents were left but no horses or wagons. Reports concur that the rebels consist of a mob of 10,000 men, ill fed, dirty, and disheartened.

The road from Yorktown to Hampton, on which we were encamped, was guarded by Fort Magruder, mounting a large number of guns, part of which were taken away and part spiked. Some of their works were well built and well laid out, while others were wretched contrivances.

The work upon them was finished on Friday night, and the slaves sent to the rear under guard. The rebels have nothing behind on which they can make a stand. Last night their camp fires all along their line were the same as usual. The dense woods along the peninsula enabled them to leave without being seen by the balloon.

The large guns of the rebels were mostly Columbiads, taken from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Some of them have been recently mounted. The fortifications, although of the roughest character, were very formidable, being surrounded by deep gorges almost impossible to pass.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

The regular news letter from Old Point is received. The Merrimac remained out till 4 o'clock on the 4th inst., and then disappeared behind Sewall's Point. Since her last appearance she has had a ram 20 feet in length added to her bow. The French Minister at Washington, M. Mercier, arrived at Yorktown on Sunday morning, in a special boat from Washington. The Garrandi was to go up for him last night.

BUFFALO, May 5.

The largest arrival of grain ever known here has come in since Friday night and up to Sunday night amounted to over 2,000,000 bushels.

When General Butler took possession of Baltimore, shortly after the breaking out of the war, the New Orleans journals made merry at his expense, and declared he was an old colored barber known as "Picayune Butler," who formerly kept a shop under the St. Charles hotel in the Crescent City. As General Butler has in all probability "come to town" by this time, he will have a chance to crop the ears of some of his revilers.

An English soldier was recently condemned to receive fifty lashes for insubordination. He stood the blows without flinching, and when the fiftieth lash was applied he turned to the crowd and shouted "Domino." The game was a tough one.

PHILADELPHIA.

1862. 1862.

SPRING TRADE.

DALE, ROSS, & CO.,

521 Market st.,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

Spring Selections

OF

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Shawls, White Goods,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To which the attention of the Trade is invited.

m10 d2m

TWEEDS,
KERSEYS,
JEANS,
FULLED CLOTH,

And other descriptions of WOOLLEN GOODS manufactured by the undersigned and for sale low.

L. RICHARDSON,
Office 4 doors above Bank Ky.

☞ WOOL bought for cash or taken in exchange for goods. m4 dtf

GEO. F. WORTHINGTON,
AGENT FOR MILITARY CLAIMS,

Corner of F and Thirteenth Sts.

WASHINGTON CITY,

Having been engaged for a number of years in the Settlement of such Claims in one of the Government Offices (from which he has withdrawn), offers to attend to Claims of any kind that may be entrusted to him, such as those for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, Damages to Property, and particularly for Horses, and other Property lost or destroyed in the United States Service, including cases of Impressment.

N. B.—The most prompt and faithful attention paid to business.

TESTIMONIAL.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him, to conduct their business with integrity, capacity, and zeal. Signed by

Hon. JNO. D. McPHERSON,
Ass't Solicitor of U. S. Court Claims,
Rev. SMITH PAYNE, D. D.
Hon. CHAS. B. CALVERT,
House of Rep's — Washington, D. C.
Col. WM. B. RANDOLPH,
Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office. m4dtf

Extra Refined
COAL AND CARBON OILS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SAFE AND NON EXPLOSIVE. The light stands full and bright until the lamp is empty. Retail price 60 cents per gallon. LAMPS, &c., of every style—PRICES LOW. BENZOLE, the great substitute for turpentine—used by all painters North and East. Superior LUBRICATING OILS for Machinery. Dealers should give me a call, as I am exclusive agent for first-class Oil Works, and sell superior Oils at the lowest prices.

J. G. McCORMICK,
f1 dly No. 330 Third st., Louisville, Ky

A CARD.

THE undersigned, former salesman for T. Anderson & Co., will attend to the purchase of dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes on commission, in the city of New York, for those who may favor him with their orders. His intimate acquaintance with the trade of Louisville, together with his knowledge of Eastern markets, will enable him to effectually serve his patrons.

Refer to—
T. ANDERSON & CO.,
ANDERSON, DONIHUE, & CO.,
GARDNER & CO.,
PIATT, ALLEN, & CO.,
J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
BRIDGEFORD & CO.

Address, care of Claflin, Mellen, & Co., corner of Church & Worth streets, New York,

m15 d2m J. L. S. LADD.

COAL OIL.

50 BBLS COAL AND CARBON OIL, manufactured expressly to our order, also LAMPS in great variety, at manufacturers' prices at

HARDY & BEATTY'S,
m11 213 Fourth st., adjoining National Hotel.

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

RYME'S PATENT RETAINERS
AND
HYDRAULIC PRESSES

HAVE been in operation for the past two years for the manufacture of tobacco, and all the parties operating them testify to their great superiority, in every respect, over every other contrivance for doing the work. Ease of operation and rapidity of action are combined with great power and durability. The subscribers are the sole manufacturers in the United States, and give their personal attention to the erection of the machines, and warrant them perfectly satisfactory.

The following manufacturers are now using our machines, and we refer, by permission, to them, viz:

Messrs. D. J. Oarth & Co., Hannibal, Mo.
Pioneer Tobacco Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Messrs. Watson, McGill, & Co., Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. Jesse Hare & Co., Lynchburg, Va.
Messrs. Rawland & Guthrey, Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. McCulloch & Gray, Petersburg, Va.
E. P. Jones, Esq., Greensboro', N. C.
James M. Booker, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.
Jacob Lorillard, Esq., New York City.
Messrs. Alexander McLeod & Co., Halifax, N. S.

"Shapes" of all sizes, with iron frames and iron faced blocks, segments, bands, and other tools of the most approved patterns constantly on hand. Also, steam Liquorice kettles and boilers, box presses and polishing mills.

BITTINGER, COOK, & CO.,
Charlestown, mass.

M. HITTINGER, ISAAC COOK, C. E. RYMES.
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AND

PORTER

(In whole, half and quarter casks and bottles),

Brewed from the choicest Barley Malt and Hops

BY

RHODES & VERNER and SPENCER & GARRARD.

FOR SALE BY

LUPE & EVANS, - - - Solo Agents,
CRYSTAL PALACE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

a9

GREAT BARGAINS

In all kinds of

DRY GOODS

AT

No. 388 Fourth street.

This stock is now offered for sale, and to be POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT WITHIN THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, the present proprietor having other business requiring his attention. All the ladies of Louisville and vicinity desirous of bargains have now an opportunity never before offered. f20 dtf

ASTROLOGY.

Look Out! Good News for All!

THE NEVER-FAILING MADAME ISABEL SNELL is the best. She succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble; all who have been unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed, and blasted by false promises and deceit—all fly to her for advice and satisfaction.

In love affairs she never fails. She shows you the likeness of your future husband or wife. She guides the single to a happy marriage. Her aid and advice have been solicited in innumerable instances, and the result has always been the means of securing a speedy and happy marriage. She is therefore a sure dependence.

It is well known to the public at large that she was the first and she is now the only person in this country who can show the likeness in reality, and who can give entire satisfaction on all the concerns of life, which can be attested and proved by thousands, both married and single, who daily and eagerly visit her. To all in business her advice is invaluable. She can foretell, with the greatest certainty, the result of all commercial and business transactions. Madame Snell is a *bonanade* Astrologist that every one can depend upon. She is the greatest Astrologist of the nineteenth century. Some ladies may be a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers; in fact a single visit will satisfy the most fastidious of her respectability, moral rectitude, and of the purity of her profession and practice. All interviews are strictly private and confidential; therefore come, one—come, all.

☞ Prices reduced to suit the times. Ladies one dollar, gentlemen two dollars.

☞ TALISMAN given to the soldiers so as to protect them in battle for nothing.

P. S.—Madame Snell will tell the names and ages of all visitors, and will also cast their Horoscope and give them their nativity, also tell the place where they will be most fortunate. Every person who cannot get along in this world and has had luck should be in possession of her Horoscope and get her written opinion of his future prospect in life.

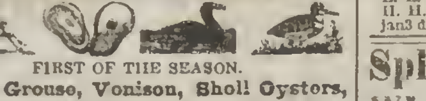
☞ Madame Snell is the only one that can make DR. HUFFLAND'S LIFE ESSENCE pure, which can only be had at her office, 509 Eighth street. She can also find out through her secret all circumstances of sickness and tell what will cure, as there are roots growing for every disease in the world.

☞ Remember the place, 502 Eighth street, second door above Grayson street.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

P. S.—Madame Snell intends to visit Europe in two months, therefore all who wish to consult her had better come at once or they may lose the aid of her valuable advice. j13 dly

UNION RESTAURANT.



FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Quail, Grouse, Venison, Shell Oysters,

And all other delicacies of the season.

ALEXANDER & CORNELL,
Proprietors.

☞ Table D'Hote from 1 to 4 o'clock. f22 d6m

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE
RAILROAD.

ON and after Wednesday, April 9, Passenger and Freight Trains will run through to Edgefield, opposite Nashville, without change of cars.

PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Louisville daily at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at Edgefield at 6:20 P. M.; returning, leaves Edgefield at 7 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 6:20 P. M.

MEMPHIS BRANCH TRAIN will leave Bowling Green daily (Sundays excepted) at 2:45 P. M., on arrival of Train from Louisville; returning will arrive at Bowling Green at 11:10 A. M., and connect with Train from Nashville for Louisville.

FREIGHT TRAINS will leave daily (Sundays excepted) for Nashville and Memphis Branch at 3 A. M.

TRAINS FOR LEBANON will leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:45 A. M.

All Freights for main road and Lebanon and Memphis Branches must be in Depot by 5 P. M.

BARDSTOWN TRAIN will leave daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M. All Freights for Bardstown road and main road north of Bardstown Junction must be in Depot by 1 P. M.

a7 B. MARSHALL, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL
RAILROAD.

J. E. MOORE, - - - - Freight Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO EASTERN CITIES given at lowest rates via River to Pittsburg—Mail Line to Cincinnati and via Jeffersonville Railroad.

All applications relating to the transportation of Freight Eastward to be made at the office, No. 134 Fourth (or Wall) street. apr dtf

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, February 10, 1862, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged except Fair Grounds Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for Newcastle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington via rail and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Louisville at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged as far as Frankfort, and, returning, will leave Frankfort at 6:10 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 9 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M. and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

f4 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
[Democrat copy.]

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

ON and after to-day, May 5, 1862, Trains on this Road will leave and arrive as follows:

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE:

4:00 P. M. Fast Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East.
10:00 P. M. Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East.
Both Trains making connections for the East.

ARRIVE AT JEFFERSONVILLE:

12:40 A. M. from Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
11:40 A. M. from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.
Both Trains making connections from the East.

n5 dtf JAS. FERRIER, G. T. A.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT

1862. Summer Arrangement. 1862.

ON and after Sunday, May 4, Passenger Trains will leave New Albany (opposite Louisville) as follows:

8:30 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (daily except Sundays), making close connections at Mitchell with O. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and the West, arriving at St. Louis at 9:00 P. M.; connecting also at Greencastle Junction with T. & R. Railroad East and West, and at Lafayette with T. & W. Railroad East and West and Michigan City for Chicago and Detroit.

8:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (Daily), reaching St. Louis at 8:00 A. M. and Cincinnati at 6 A. M. This Train runs to Mitchell only.

Returning, leaves St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 5:05 P. M., making immediate connections at Mitchell with South bound train, arriving at New Albany at 7:30 P. M. and 4:30 A. M.

Only one change of Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago.

☞ Baggage checked through.

This Road runs the only trains from Louisville, connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad West.

☞ For THROUGH TICKETS and further information, apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, southwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Trains are run by Louisville time.

A. B. CULVER, Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, Agent. m5 dtf

IMPORTANT
1862! 1862!

Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph or points in Kansas to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.

It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, fare low as any other route.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
Pres't and Gen'l Sup't North Missouri R. R. Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY H. SIMMONS,
aug28 dly General Traveling Agent.

1862. 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

285 MILES DOUBLE TRACK,

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED,
TO ALL THE EASTERN CITIES!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURG to PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities),
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
AND CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT HARRISBURG
For
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURG TO NEW YORK
ONE TRAIN RUNS DAILY (430 MILES)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE of CARS
Arriving in Advance of all Other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

TICKETS FOR SALE TO BOSTON BY BOAT OR RAIL
Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound Lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri *by Railroad direct*.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad *are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.*

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, O.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Ind.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O.
O. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Va.
HALL & CO., Marietta, O.
H. S. PIERCE & Co., Zanesville, O.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, O.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSTON, Ripley, O.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, O.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—[via. Allentown]—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
jan3 dly

Split-bottom Chairs.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF KENtucky Penitentiary Split-bottomed Chairs, and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.

A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
ja23 dtf Wall street

MILITARY GOODS!

Wholesale & Retail.

C. PROAL

217 Third street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SADDLE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

Military Saddlery,
Swords and Bowie Knives,
Ten-Shot and other Pistols,
Camp Chests, Cots, & Chairs,
Buffalo Robes & Over-Shoes,

GUM GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

In fact everything necessary for a Soldier's comfort either in camp or on march.

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

m4 d3 n—2aw*

H. G. VAN SEGGERN.

FRANKLIN PLANING MILL.

Door, Sash, and Blind Factory.

PACKING BOXES, &c.

FLOORING, DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND

Walnut street, between Clay and Shelby, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ap4 d3m

W. B. WILSON

(Successor to G. W. Bashaw),

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

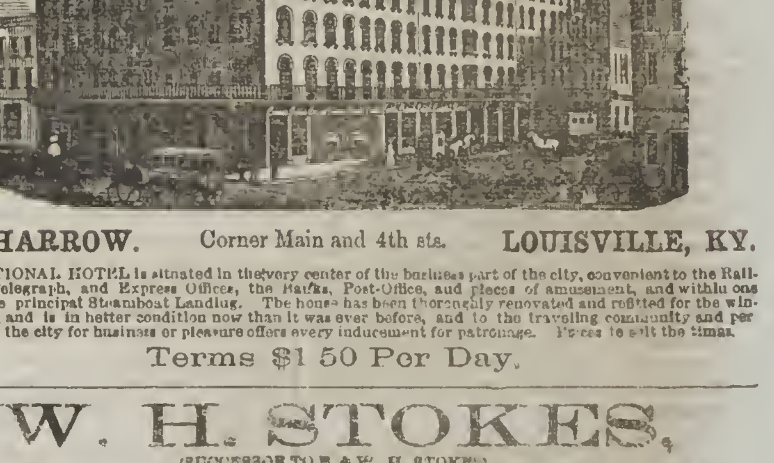
Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines of all sorts,

PLASTER, CEMENT, WHITE SAND, AND LIME,

Main st., bet Third and Fourth, opposite Bank of Louisville,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

o4 dly



T. A. HARROW. Corner Main and 4th sts. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL is situated in the very centre of the business part of the city, convenient to the Railroad, Telegraph, and Express Offices, the Banks, Post-Office, and places of amusement, and within one square of the principal Steamboat Landing. The house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the winter business, and is in better condition now than it ever was before, and to the traveling community and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement for patronage. Prices to suit the times.

Terms $1 50 Per Day.

o18 dtf

W. H. STOKES,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. & W. H. STOKES),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,

No. 435 Main St., between Fifth and Sixth,

Louisville, Ky.

☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. d8 dsow&weowtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. B. TAYLOR & CO.,

Successors to F. Fielding & Co.,

Dealers in Hay

EXCLUSIVELY.

☞ The highest price in cash will be paid for any quantity of Hay delivered on the levy or at our store, 342 Fourth street, between Main and the river.

N. B. TAYLOR & CO.

Louisville, March 6, 1862.

D. P. CROPPER. C. B. PATTON. W. B. RUSSELL.

CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FEED, PRODUCE, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, AND WHISKY,

143 WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan8 d6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

W. L. MURPHY

IS constantly in receipt of strictly screened PITTSBURG COAL, fresh from the celebrated "Hyatt Mines," which he offers in large or small qualities at the lowest market price. Orders by railroad promptly filled.

Office at No. 48 east side Third street, near Main.

d4 dtf

GEO. CATHRALL.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Tobacco and Cigars,

Southeast corner of Second and Callowhill sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

N. B.—An assortment of one million Domestic Cigars kept constantly on hand. an5 dly

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR

(Successors to Jos. Robb),

DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL.

And Sole Agents for the

Pomeroy Coal.

ORDERS for any of the above Coals respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PEYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK" POMEROY COALS, which for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.

Offices No. 304 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Robb's old stand; and at No. 802, southwest corner Brook and Market streets. je28 dtf

MALT AND HOPS

For Sale.

Cash paid for Barley

AT THE

KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET

Between Sixth and Seventh.

jan29 dtf JOHN ENGELN & CO

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER

Improved Metal Burial Cases

Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness

☞ Office corner Seventh and Jefferson, Louisville.

THE above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.

All orders promptly attended to.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

IN connection with the practice of Law, I am prepared to obtain for those entitled Half Pay and Invalid Pensions, Bounty, and Arrears of Pay.

Persons at a *distance* can have their claims promptly attended to by addressing

WM. MIX,
Attorney at Law,
a9 d3m* Office No. 4 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

Elegant Stock

FINE CLOTHING:

Military Dress Suits;
Military Fatigue Suits;
Sky blue Cassimere Pants;
Military Vests, &c.

Also a superior stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

Fall stock just opened at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.,
a25 opposite the National

FINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO—

110 boxes Harris's Princess bright lbs Tobacco;
60 do Holland's Extra Humboldt bright lbs Tobacco;
85 do Kate Wicks bright lbs Tobacco;
60 do Wm. H. Hare do;
50 do Brown's Eureka do;
40 do W. K. Edwards do;
70 cases Holland's 2 oz. twist do;
5 do Holland's Extra roll do;

In store and for sale by

m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

WINE—

20 casks Port Wine;
25 do Madeira do;
15 do Muscat do;
15 do Ginger do;
25 bbls Malaga do;

In store and for sale by

m5 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO

SIX-TWIST TOBACCO—60 boxes Six-twist Tobacco just received and for sale by

m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS

ABNER COOPER,
Wholesale Commission Merchant

Butter, Cheese, & Produce.

45 Wall street, Louisville, Ky

d1

NOCK, WICKS, & CO.,
wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Agents for
Tobaccos, Liquors, and Cotton Yarns,
Nos. 315 and 317 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY. m11

MILL FURNISHING.

FRENCH BURRS—All sizes and kinds.
BOLTING CLOTHS—All numbers best make.
IMPROVED PORTABLE MILLS—With solid French burrs and made on best known plan.
SMUT MACHINES—Several different kinds.
Mill Irons, Screws, Bosses, Belting, Plaster Paris, and Mill articles generally.

We have on hand a large stock of the above-named articles. For sale low and quality warranted.

HERBERT & WRIGHT,
sep27 dtf No. 15 Third st., bet. Main and river.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Flour and Commission Merchants,

525 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE of Flour and Produce. ... to us. ...

FILL YOUR ALBUMS

AT

WEBSTER'S GALLERY.

"Cartes de Visite"

OF

Gen. Rousseau,	Col. Fry,
Gen. McCook,	Col. Pope,
Gen. Schoepff,	Col. Bruce,
Gen. Jonnson,	Col. Landrum,
Gen. Negley,	Col. Enyart,
Gen. Wood,	Col. Walker,
Gen. Thomas,	Col. Wynkoop,
Gen. Nelson,	Col. Williams,
Maj. Flint,	Col. Sirwell,
Maj. Helvetl,	Col. Sedgwick,
Dr Cliff,	Col. Mundy,
	Col. Harlan,

And scores of others from all parts of the world, including all the "fed" and a great many of the "unfed" Generals.

P. S.—Persons from a distance can by enclosing one dollar to our address by mail receive five pictures of any person or persons among our collection.

mar19 tf WEBSTER'S GALLERY.

WM SKENE. ROBT. SKENE

LOUISVILLE

Carbon and Coal Oil Works.

WM. SKENE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil, Refined Coal Oil,
Extra Lard Oil, Pure Rosin Oils,
Head Light Oil, R. R. Fish Oils,
Lubricating Petroleum, Benzole and Naptha,
Car and Axle Grease, Paint Dryer,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SPERM, WHALE, SEAL, AND OTHER OILS SUITABLE FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

CARBON and COAL OIL LAMPS of every description from the cheapest Kitchen Hand Lamp to a rich Parlor or Church Lamp with marble bases, most approved Burners, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globes, Brushes, Lamp Trimmings, &c., &c.

Agents for JUDSON'S TRANSPARENT CONES

☞ Warehouse and Store Bullitt street.

☞ Lard Oil and Lamp Factory Bullitt, between Main and Water streets.

☞ Carbon and Coal Oil Works corner Sixteenth and High streets. mar13 dtf

REMOVAL.

Brandies & Crawford,

GRAIN DEALERS,

HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the ... corner of Main and First streets.

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or any good shipping point on the ... river.

d23 dtf BRANDIES & CRAWFORD

Camp Equipage.

I AM prepared to furnish Regiments or Companies with Camp Stoves, Camp Kettles, Plates, Army Cups, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Canteens, Mess Pans, Cots, Camp Stools, &c., on short notice.

P. M. JONES,
o14 b15jtf Fourth st., near National Hotel.

Officers' Camp Chest

THE most complete article of the kind ever invented. Call and see it. P. M. JONES,
... National Hotel

WHISKY—

150 bbls extra Rectified Whisky;
54 bbls double extra do do;
75 bbls copper distilled do;
40 bbls fine old Bourbon do;
25 bbls fine old Rye do;

In store and for sale by

m5 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

SMOKING TOBACCO—

200 bales Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 5lbs each;
100 do do do do, 1 lbs "
26 cases Billy Bowlegs Pressed Smoking Tobacco;
75 do (1 gross each) Fine-cut in papers;

In store and for sale by

m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

MASS LICORICE—

15 cases A. O. C. Mass Licorice;
15 do La Carmona do

In store and for sale by NOCK, WICKS, & CO.,
m5 315 and 317 Main street.

25 KEGS SHOT received this day and for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.